

Donconformist.

THE

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 680.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1858.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED. 5d.
(STAMPED..... 6d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COUNCIL having been summoned for WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th November, to deliberate on the PRESENT POSITION of the CHURCH-RATE QUESTION, the Executive Committee invite the attendance of the Subscribers and their Friends at a SOIREE to be held in the Evening of the day (at Six o'clock), at the MILTON CLUB, 14, LUDGATE-HILL.

Cards of admission, at 1s. 6d. each, may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded on application, which should be made before the 17th.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary,
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

CONGREGATIONAL LECTURES.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the NEXT SERIES will be delivered (n.v.) by Professor GODWIN, at FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL. The subject—"CHRISTIAN FAITH." The Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, and be continued on Fridays and Tuesdays following to the end, at Seven o'clock precisely each evening.

THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.
Congregational Library, Nov. 1, 1858.

THE Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH will lecture next TUESDAY NIGHT, at Half-past Seven, at the WORKING MEN'S ROOM, BRIGHTON-ROAD, SUB-BITON (near the Kingston Railway Station), on "GEORGE STEPHENSON, the RAILWAY ENGINEER."

Lectures on the following Tuesdays will be delivered by the Rev. W. G. Barrett, John Bennett, Esq., Rev. E. Paxton Hood, and J. Carvell Williams, Esq. Admission to each, 1s. reserved seats, 6d. unreserved.

Trains by the South-Western at 5.10, 6.10, and 7, and up-trains at the close.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I take the liberty to Solicit your Votes for the VACANT SEAT in your DIRECTION.

Having been one of your Auditors twelve years, I have become intimately acquainted with the working of our excellent Institution.

The numerous promises of support already received are highly encouraging.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT GAMMAN.

11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, and
Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society), will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1858, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, precisely.

And Notice is hereby also given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the same Society, will be held at the same place, and on the same day, immediately at the close of the Quarterly Meeting, in pursuance of the Resolution and Notice that were publicly read at the Quarterly Meeting of the said Members, on the 27th August, 1858, and for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering the Rules of the said Society as in the said Resolution is specified.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.,
November 11, 1858.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FINGER ORGAN, suitable for the Chamber or a Small Church or Chapel, with two rows of keys, fifteen stops, couplers, and octave of pedals with Venetian swell in mahogany case, of beautiful design; it also contains a barrel, playing eleven psalm and hymn tunes. It will be sold at about one-fourth of its original cost, and it is as good as new.

For terms and cards to view, apply by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Cheffins, at Mr. Leitch's Office, 62, Moorgate-street, City, E.C.

PSALMODY.—The PRECATOR of a CHURCH, whose Psalmody is acknowledged to rank with the best in London, and who for many years has had classes with manifest success, wishes to CONDUCT a COURSE in Churches requiring such instruction. The devotional interpretation of Poetry in the "Service of Song" is made a chief part of his teaching.

Address, "Tonic," Z. T. Purday, Esq., 45, High Holborn.

WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION as SALESWOMAN in a SHOP or SHOW-ROOM; one who can take the entire Management of the Bonnet and Mantle Department, and Cut out Mantles if required. The Situation she has just left she filled for two years.

Address, A. Z., 57, High-street, Guildford, Surrey.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PERSON accustomed to Business, a SITUATION in a SHOP, or as COMPANION to a LADY. Would not object to make herself generally useful in anything not menial. Good references.

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PARLOUR-MAID WANTED, in a Small Family, where there are no Children, and where Three Servants are kept. Must be a good Needlewoman, and know how to get up Fine Linen, and thoroughly understand her duties. It is a comfortable Situation, and the Advertiser being very anxious to meet with a Young Woman likely to suit her, will not be in a hurry to engage, so that any one at a distance may have time to apply. A member of a Christian Church will be preferred.

Applications to be made by letter, addressed N. O., care of Ward and Co., Booksellers, Paternoster-row.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG MAN, from Sixteen to Eighteen years of age, who WRITES a GOOD HAND. One who has a knowledge of Book-keeping would be preferred.

Apply to Messrs. J. and J. Ashford, General Furnishers, Saxmundham.

WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family, a YOUNG MAN, as an ASSISTANT in the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS; also a YOUTH, about Sixteen years of age, as an APPRENTICE. He would have every opportunity of learning the business in all its branches, and would find a comfortable home.

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APARTMENTS.—A Quiet Home for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with a Christian Widow Lady, in the pleasant and healthy locality of Dalston. Terms, bed and breakfast, 8s. 6d. per week.

Apply to Mr. Feist, 16, Paternoster-row; or at 2, Cornwall-terrace, Mydleton-road.

Within three minutes' walk of the 2d. 'Bus to the City.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, established in 1848, for Gentlemen from eight to eighteen years of age. The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class Mercantile Education, to the Oxford Examinations, and to Matriculation at the London University. The best methods of instruction and examination—the qualifications and number of the Tutors—Christian government and vigilant moral supervision—homely social intercourse and liberal domestic economy—and the beauty and healthy character of the premises, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and CHARACTER-FORMING education. Full Papers may be had by applying to the Director, Thomas Wyles.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 25s.; or Good Seconds at 23s. per ton, for cash.

Store House-wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Capital 80,000l. in 80,000 Shares of 1l. sterling each.

(With power to increase.)

Deposit 10s. per Share on Allotment.

[To be Incorporated and Registered under the "Joint-stock Companies' Acts," 1856 and 1857, and Liability limited to amount of Subscription.]

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Robert How, Esq., 8, Cannon-street, London.

Charles Holland Kendall, Esq., Twickenham, Middlesex.

Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., 25, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, London.

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Adolphe Boursot, Esq., merchant, 9, Hart-street, London.

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The City Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England,
The National Bank of Scotland,
The Aberdeen Town and County Bank,
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, } And Branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Young, Vallings, and Jones, St. Mildred's-court, London.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

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Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq., Head Manager and General Superintendent.

Matthew Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent and Accountant.

SECRETARY (Pro. tem.)—Charles Grainger, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

24, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON.
O'CONNELL-STREET, SYDNEY, N.S. WALES.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company, through their manager at Sydney, have long directed their attention to the acquisition of lands known to be rich in mineral productions. They are possessors of the properties mentioned in this abridged prospectus, and also of the nine other properties described in the full prospectus, upon some of which valuable deposits of copper and coal have already been proved to exist, but being a company formed for the investment of capital and not to carry on mining operations, they are not in a position to develop these mineral properties on their own account. It is therefore proposed that a new company shall be formed, to be called "The Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited)," which shall purchase for the sum of 30,000l. (to be paid partly in money

and partly in shares), and royalties of 5d. per ton on coals, and one-fifteenth of all ores to be raised, the said several properties and work them, commencing at first on a moderate scale. The company will also take powers to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such further mineral lands in the Australasian Colonies as shall be deemed desirable.

The following are two of the principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—

No. 1.—The Good Hope Property.—This freehold property comprises about 400 acres of generally good, well-watered land. It is situated near the town of Yass. There exists upon this estate a remarkable copper lode, of great width, and standing above the surface in a continuous line (with slight intermission) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of twenty-five feet. The lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the river from forty-five to fifty-five fathoms. Captain John Dalley, of St. Austell, in Cornwall, of great mining experience, has twice examined this lode, and taken out a ton or two of ore, samples of which, weighing from two to three cwt. each, are now in London. The ore is red oxide, mixed with native copper, and green and blue carbonates; and specimens, broken promiscuously from separate blocks now lying at the Office of the Company, have been found to yield on assay the high percentage of 21½, 27½, 27½, 27½, 35 and 36 per cent. of pure copper: one sample, which Mr. Morehead selected, and directed to be assayed in the colony, yielded no less than 71½ per cent. of pure copper. The ore is similar in character to the ore at the Barra-Barra. It will be seen that the opinion of Captain Dalley, whose report on this property will be found in the appendix, fully bears out the above statements.

No. 6. Dartmouth.—This freehold property, consisting of 100 acres, is pronounced by H. T. Plews, Esq., M.E., who made repeated surveys of the Hunter River Coal Field, by instruction of the Manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, "the best position attainable for commencing operations" in coal mining in New South Wales. It is situated about five miles and a half from Newcastle, and contains as may be learnt from Mr. Plews's report, which is appended, a seam of coal, lying nearly in a horizontal position, of superior quality, and six feet in thickness at the outcrop near the foot of a hill, whence, of course, it can be worked without the expense of shafts, and the usual accompanying machinery. A portion of this property consists of fertile land, on which a considerable sum has been expended in bringing it into a state of cultivation and erecting a house.

This property had been long under the notice of the Manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, as a most desirable site on which to establish a Colliery; but he did not succeed in acquiring it until June last; and the purchase having been then made in contemplation of the immediate formation of the present company, this valuable estate is now made over at the price at which it was purchased, with the mere addition of a small commission and expenses.

The nine other properties, believed to be of considerable value, are described at length in the full prospectus.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to pay in to one of the Bankers of the Company Five Shillings per share on the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of Ten Shillings per share; in exchange for which a receipt will be given. In the event of the Directors allotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount paid into the bankers' will be applied towards the deposit of ten shillings per share payable on the number allotted; but in case no allotment be made the money so lodged will be forthwith returned in full.

Prospectuses, Mining Reports, Forms of Application for Shares and of Bankers' Receipts for Deposits, may be had of Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Stockbrokers, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; at the City Bank; or at the Offices of the Company, 24, Gresham-street, London, where plans of the properties, a section of the Good Hope Lode, and Ore from that property, may be seen and examined.

London, 26th October, 1858.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(When filled up by the Applicant, to be lodged, with 5s. per share, with one of the Company's bankers.)

To the Directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited), 24, Gresham-street, London.

Gentlemen,—Having paid into the hands of the Bank the sum of £____, to your credit, I request you will allot me shares of 1l. sterling each in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me. And I hereby also authorise you to enter my name in the Register of Shareholders for the shares so allotted.

Name and Surname in full.....
Address in full.....
Description.....
Number of shares (if any) held in the
Scottish Australian Investment } Shares.
Company (Limited).....

Dated the _____ day of _____, 1858.

* It is stated in the last Report issued by the Australian Agricultural Company, that they sold in 1857, 56,002 tons of coal, the produce of their colliery near Newcastle, which yielded, at the moderate prices then current, a net profit of 25,607l. 9s. 9d. The Chairman stated at the meeting in London in July last, that the company were making from thirty to forty per cent. on the coal they raised. About six months prior to that meeting the shares stood at 21l. per share; they are now quoted at 34l. per share. A seam of coal of six feet in thickness is usually estimated to produce about 700,000 tons of marketable coal. Parties are now paying, at the present low rate of freight, 2l. 10s. a ton for English coal delivered at Port Adelaide.

* The Prospectus, at length, will be found in the "Times," "Daily News," "Standard," and "Daily Telegraph" newspapers of Friday, the 29th, and "Morning Chronicle" and "Mining Journal" of the 30th ultimo.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company can be received after Friday next, the 12th instant, on which day the list will be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. GRAINGER, Secretary, pro. tem.

24, Gresham-street, London, E.C.,
November 5, 1858.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—ADVANCES MADE.

THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Limited), 36a, MOORGATE-STREET, allow FIVE PER CENT. on all DEPOSITS, and make Advances from 20L. to 1,000L. on Mortgage Deposits of Deeds, Bills of Sale, or other Security, on moderate terms, repayable by easy Instalments.
ANDREW JAMES ROBY, Managing Director.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6L. PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988L.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Third Bonus—27½ per Cent. in cash,

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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BUNNELL, P., Esq., Brook House, Edmonton.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., 189, Great Dover-street.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., 57, Chancery-lane.
COOPER, HENRY, Esq., 4, Chiswell-street, and Shooter's-hill.
GARDINER, B. W., Esq., 20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.
GROSER, W., Esq., 24, Claremont-square, Pentonville.
LEWIS, G. C., Esq., 1, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge.
PRATT, D., Esq., Bolt-court, and Cuckfield, Sussex.
SANDERS, J., Esq., 5, Sutherland-square, Walworth.

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GLADWISH, T., Esq., Barrington-road, Brixton.

BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, TEMPLE BAR.

SOLICITORS.

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SURVEYOR.

THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 9, Walbrook.

SURGEON.

JOHN MANN, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.

1857—Annual Income, 53,463L.

All the Profits belong to the Members, and are divided

Triennially.

Profits paid in Cash, added to the Assurance, or Premiums

Reduced, at option.

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present

year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

MONEY to LEND in CONNEXION with LIFE ASSURANCE.

For particulars apply to the CONSOLIDATED ASSURANCE COMPANY, 45, Cheapside, E.C.

D. MACGILLIVRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY; Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 24s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; Silkestone, first class, 22s.; second class, 21s.; third class, 20s.; Clay Cross, first class, 21s.; second class, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

THE GUTTA PERCHA WAREHOUSE.—

American Overshoes, Waterproof Coats, Capes and Leggings, Gutta Percha Soles, which keep the feet dry and warm, Sheet Bands, Tubing, Dolls, Whips, Balls, Picture Frames, Hearing Instruments for the Deaf, Combs, Air Cushions and Beds for Invalids and Travellers, Railway Conveniences, Vulcanised India Rubber Tube for Gas, Horse Singeing Apparatus, at the GUTTA PERCHA WAREHOUSE, 87, HOLBORN-HILL.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an out-of-date appearance professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline, and great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.

H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the Havelock and Patent Cape Paletot; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at

WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

FOR LADIES.

NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK

is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty: at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chambray. As no measure is required the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT offers

the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill.

CAUTION.—In consequence of many impudent

attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. NICOLL'S MANUFACTURES may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. H. J. and D. NICOLL have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name: that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL.

Regent-street and Cornhill, London.

HYAM and CO.'s, 86, OXFORD-STREET

CLOTHING for the YOUNG, should correspond with age, and Juvenility should be studied in dress for Children, Boys, and Youths. Parents and Guardians are informed that HYAM and CO.'s Juvenile Suits and Separate Garments, display adaptation in style and make, besides being durable, protective in material, and economical in price. Belt Suits for Children at 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. School Suits for Boys at 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. Cape Suits and Osborne Suits, newly introduced, 25s., 32s., and 38s.

JUVENILE OVER COATS at HYAM and

CO.'s ESTABLISHMENT, 86, OXFORD-STREET, are realising a merited amount of favour. New patterns have been designed, and a much greater variety of sizes have been introduced, so as to adjust the Garments to the slightest possible variation in Age, Growth, and Figure. Bell Sleeve Capes, Poncho Capes, and Collage Capes, for Children, 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Winged Capes, Sac Capes, and Osborne Over Coats, for Boys, 12s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 25s. Inverness Capes, Sleeve Capes, and the New Close Fitting "Redingote," for Elder Youths, 21s., 30s., and 38s.

HYAM and CO.'s CONJOINT GARMENTS

for Gentlemen. These consist of the Guinea Coat and Vests. The true fitting Trousers and Vest at One Pound, and the Coat, Trousers, and Vest, or suit conjointly, at Thirty-eight Shillings. The New Paget Jacket, Sac Jacket, Dress and Surtout Coats, half Dress and full Dress Suits, &c., are cut from materials which vary as much in quality and texture as in pattern, so that Gentlemen will find no difficulty whatever in suiting their tastes to the utmost nicety.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE OVER

COATS at HYAM and CO.'s ESTABLISHMENTS, 86, OXFORD-STREET. The New Inverness Cape, Sleeve Cape, Redingote, and Silk Lined Over Coats at a Guinea, Guinea and a Half, and Two and Three Guineas, are designed and made in all the Winter Materials by Cutters and Workmen in constant practice on this description of dress, and superior style and quality are guaranteed. The order department in connexion with each Establishment is under efficient management, and offers various inducements to Gentlemen.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the following Establishments with which HYAM and CO. alone are connected: London, 86, Oxford-street, West-end; Birmingham, 24, New-street; Leeds, 42, Briggate.

BUSS'S TWO GUINEA SUITS.

Buss's Forty-five Shilling Suits.
Buss's Fifty Shilling Suits.
Buss's Fifty-five Shilling Suits.
Buss's Sixty Shilling Suits.
Buss's Three Guinea Mourning Suits.
Buss's Thirty-five Shilling Frock Coat.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 680.]

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

HEARTLESS DESERTION.

THE *Scottish Press*, upon authority the sufficiency of which we take for granted, has put into circulation a story which, we cannot doubt, will interest our readers. It seems that the Established Church of Scotland, who made her bed so snugly in the memorable year of the Disruption, or, rather, who got Lord Aberdeen to make it for her, has found out, after several trials, that it is too short for her to stretch herself upon, and too narrow to admit of her turning herself round. She supposed, good credulous soul, that the Act which delivered her congregations from the overbearing rights of patrons, and which gave to the former legal power, on assigning reasonable cause, to reject the presentees of the latter, would enable her, henceforth, to discharge her spiritual mission with a comfortable show of independence. Here at least, she thought, was a sufficient protection against the intrusion of objectionable nominees. So she went her way rejoicing—like Hodge when he purchased his cheap razor. She as since discovered that her bargain is worth something less than nothing. The glittering instrument which was to shave so smoothly, won't cut at all—only scrapes the skin, and brings wa. a. into the eyes. In a word, according to our contemporary, "On a hundred pretexts, the objections made to presentees are over-ruled, and while the forms of justice are preserved, intended apparently to afford protection to parishioners, the substance is evaded on every variety of pretence, and forced settlements, resembling those which drove the early seceders from the pale, are unblushingly enacted." We commend the case to the study of Lord Shaftesbury, as an illustration of the working of what he ingenuously designates, the "fixed principle."

Well, in all such miseries, the time arrives, of course, when the irritation they excite becomes intolerable, and when neither man nor church can stand it any longer. "The last straw breaks the camel's back." In the furious non-intrusion controversy "the last straw" was the Auchterarder case—in the present instance, we understand, it is the Kilnmalcolm case. The Church had been driven to a sort of resolution to shift, if possible, her very uncomfortable legal position. She has got a *revo* which she cannot use to any good purpose—a *revo* which, in fact never prohibits a settlement to which a congregation objects. She wishes to exchange her negative for a positive authority, and to take the initiative out of the hands of the patron, by "legalising the call" of the congregation. "Oliver Twist asks for more." We suspect the Church of Scotland, in following Oliver's example in this respect, is very likely to resemble him also in ill-success. That she really wants more, and ought to have it, in order to thrive, we do not question. But then she must remember she is in a poor-house. She is a dependent upon public funds, and, unlike little Oliver in this respect, on her own choice too. She will not cast herself upon her own unaided powers, and eat in thankfulness the bread of her own industry. She must be sustained by legal provision—and she forgets that "beggars

must not be choosers." She is modest enough to contemplate asking of the Legislature that she may be regularly fed, and at the same time do as she likes. She has not a congregation belonging to her who might not freely appoint its religious teacher, if only it would pay him. This, however, does not suit the views of those whose Christian instruction has ordinarily been got at the expense of a copper a week dropped into the basin which stands in the church porch. So they purpose saying to the public "You support our minister, and we will choose him,"—a proposition the modesty of which is highly to be commended, particularly as the Scottish Church comprises within its pale but about a third of the inhabitants of Scotland. It is a remarkable instance of the wide distinction there is between a spirit of self-reliance and one of self-sufficiency.

We come now to the curious part of this case. The Church wants a new law that will legalise the call of congregations. To whom can she apply? To whom so naturally as to the sponsor of the Act which has so disappointed her expectations? So she goes to the Earl of Aberdeen, or writes to him, to sound him upon the question. He, for his part, is willing enough that she should have what she wants, if she can only get it. "But will you lend us your valuable aid?" "Excuse me," says the Earl. "Be ye warned and filled, &c., but I cannot undertake the business for you. Suppose you look over upon Sir James Graham, my right hon. colleague and coadjutor in giving you the Act of which you complain. Perhaps he may be disposed to do you another kind turn?" To the Right Hon. Baronet accordingly they go, and lay before him a statement of their piteous case. Whew! What is it they hear? We dare not trust ourselves to translate his reply to them in our own language, lest we should be guilty of exaggeration. We give it, therefore, in the words of the *Scottish Press*:—"He told them that he had acted for the best in these bye-gone proceedings, but public opinion had passed into a new phase, and whereas various modes had formerly been adopted to bolster up the National Church, he was fully persuaded that the days of Church Establishments were numbered, and that henceforth men would not be satisfied unless religion was left to the voluntary support of Christians. For his part, he would have no hand in buttressing any State Church."

Oh, Sir James, Sir James! heartless Sir James! did you, in very deed, speak in this fashion to the representatives of venerable mother Kirk? Could you thus coolly turn away from an old flame, and remind her that her day was gone by, that her beauty was faded, and that nothing was left for her but to prepare for her departure out of this world with matronly dignity? It may be all true, too true—but for you to utter it! "This, this was the unkindest cut of all." Yet, perhaps, it was not quite so unnatural as at first sight it looks. Yours was the hand that was sympathisingly employed, some few years ago, in "bolstering up" the tottering dame. You helped to give her a last chance to retain her hold upon society. You smoothed her wrinkles, and plaited her hair, and made her smile when you sent her forth with a "God bless you." And lo! how soon she comes back in worse plight than ever. We really must forgive you for seeing that it is a hopeless case—for having become convinced by the utter failure of your own work, that manipulating skill will not supply the lack of native vitality. The Church of Scotland, of course, will denounce to the world your candour as evidence of heartless desertion, for not the oldest and feeblest amongst us can bear to be told, "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old, is ready to vanish away."

It is not, however, our business to account for, or to justify, Sir James Graham's change of opinions. We may safely leave him to do that, for he possesses all the qualifications, inclusive of experience, requisite for the task. Be his motives what they may, his words carry with

them a broad significance which we cannot overlook. We cannot but mark, with grateful interest, the rapid progress of our once despised principle in public estimation. One by one, the more eminent statesmen of our day do it homage. They see what is coming—for, from the high places on which they stand, they survey a much wider area of the national mind, than it is possible for those to do who live and work in lowlier spheres. Usually, too, their official training has developed their caution, and they seldom recognise a new fact until it has come to be indisputable. They are like the big ships which are the last to swing round with the tide, but which, when they have swung round, prove to all men that there is no mistake in the matter. Sir James Graham is a man of broad sagacity—a very Ulysses in the political world. Now that he is released from the reserve of office, and of all desire to renew official responsibilities, he is likely enough to give us the true and mature conclusions of his judgment. And he, thus free to utter his real thoughts, after sweeping, with a statesman's eye, the wide circuit of his political experience, after noting whither the present set of opinion and feeling manifestly tends, and after glancing into the more uncertain future—he tells us, without a single syllable of hesitancy or qualification, that "the days of Church Establishments are numbered." He tells us, indeed, nothing more than we have told our readers a hundred times—but the sentence in his mouth represents a hundredfold more moral significance than we could give it.

Well! it is some comfort to see, as well as to believe, that labour in the direction of Christian willinghood will not be in vain. Let our mistrustful, and desponding friends, if we have any such, take the benefit of Sir James Graham's deliverance! They may discern in it a wise prescience. It is only purblind Churchmen who will rail at it as a case of "heartless desertion."

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

THE SOIREE NEXT WEDNESDAY.—It has already been announced that the Council of the Liberation Society are to meet specially next Wednesday morning, to consider measures for advancing the church-rate question towards a final settlement. As many of the society's country friends will be in London on the occasion, and it is usual for the society's metropolitan supporters to hold an assembly at this time of year, the Executive Committee have resolved to hold a Soirée in the evening. Although this meeting will be of a semi-private character, cards of admission may be obtained by previous application at the society's offices, but, we are requested to state, that it is needful that application should be at once made in order that the requisite accommodation may be provided.

COCKERMOUTH.—On the 28th ult. Mr. W. Woodnett Oulton delivered an address in the Court House, Cockermouth, upon church-rates. After dealing in succession with the main arguments adduced in favour of the impost, he entered into an explanation of the present position of the question. There was a fair attendance, and the meeting passed, with enthusiasm, a resolution proposed by Jos. Brown, Esq., and seconded by Isaac Bass, Esq., "That this meeting rejoices at the decisive progress lately made towards the extinction of church-rates, and believes that the country will accept no settlement of the question which is not based upon the principle of total abolition; and that it is also of opinion that to uncompromising parliamentary action, there must continue to be added vigorous parochial agitation."—*Carlisle Examiner*.

DOVER.—Mr. Carvell Williams lectured at the Wellington Hall, in this town, on Wednesday last, the subject of his lecture being "Religious liberty at home and abroad." There was a larger audience than on former occasions, and a good deal of interest displayed in the various topics adverted to by the lecturer. In referring to the church-rate question, he alluded to the fact that the churchmen of St. James's, Dover, had resolved to raise 8,000*l.* by voluntary contributions to rebuild the parish church, and quoted a speech of the Vicar to show that faith

in the voluntary principle is growing among Episcopalians.

FOLKESTONE.—On Thursday Mr. Williams attended a meeting convened by the Mayor of Folkestone, R. W. Boarer, Esq., and held at his residence. Its special object was to resuscitate the local organisation, and at the close of Mr. Williams's address there was a decided expression of opinion that the voluntaries of Folkestone should not be content with having triumphed over an obstinate Burial Board and virtually abolished church-rates, but should support those who were acting for the whole country, and on a larger scale. In accordance with this view a Local Committee was formed, of which Mr. Boarer was appointed chairman, and Mr. A. Fagg, Secretary.

KETTERING.—On the 26th October a lecture on recent events affecting religious liberty was delivered in the Corn Exchange, Kettering, by Dr. Foster. The attendance was good, especially considering that no local circumstances have recently transpired to rouse particular attention to the subject treated in the address. The lecturer rapidly but clearly reviewed the signs of the progress of the principles of religious freedom in the Legislature and in the country at large, especially adverting to the steps by which a bill for the total abolition of Church-rates had been carried through the House of Commons. He also gave a lucid explanation of the society's operations, particularly in bringing their sentiments to bear upon the Legislature and the constituencies. At the close of the lecture, two resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, the one expressive of the gratification and hope inspired by the progress of the principles of liberty, the other declaring confidence in the society, and appointing a local committee to assist its operations in this neighbourhood.

DAVENTRY.—On the 27th October a large and respectable audience assembled at the Theatre, to listen to a lecture on the subject of Church-rates. E. Ashworth Briggs, Esq., having been voted to the chair, introduced C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D., who, in a highly effective lecture, interspersed with many telling allusions and illustrations, dilated upon the origin of Church-rates, showed how, in the great majority of cases, they might be effectually resisted, and pointed out the duty devolving upon Dissenters to maintain their rights. At the close of the lecture a resolution on the subject was proposed by the Rev. J. Veals, of Braunston, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Rodhouse; and a second, appointing a local committee, by the Rev. Henry Lea and Mr. T. Dickens. —*Daventry Chronicle.*

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

CONTEST AT CREWE.—On Thursday last a vestry-meeting was called at the parish church of Copenhall, in which parish Crewe is situated, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. The rector, Rev. J. B. Wheeler, delayed the meeting almost an hour, amidst the protests of a majority of those present, by professing to be waiting for the arrival of one of the churchwardens. When the business was commenced a rate was proposed by Mr. T. Beech, and seconded. Mr. J. Eaton rose and moved an amendment for a voluntary subscription; this was seconded by Mr. A. Priest. The chairman repeatedly refused to put this amendment to the meeting. Under these circumstances the same gentlemen moved and seconded another amendment, that there be no rate. This was put and carried by a majority of two-thirds. A poll was demanded by Mr. Beech, and fixed for November 22nd and 23rd.

A CHURCH-RATE SQUIB.—The following has been issued at Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol; on the occasion of a seizure:—

By the Church.—A proclamation. Whereas certain inhabitants of this parish, on the plea of conscientious objections and other pretences, did refuse to comply with our demand for money, not to repair the church but to pay for washing the surplice, and the bread and wine for the ordinance, &c. And whereas our trusty and beloved constable, acting under a distress warrant, in that case provided, did enter the dwelling-houses of the persons aforesaid, and for rates respectively of one shilling and of fivepence farthing, and the cost of recovering the same, did seize and take one mahogany table, six shield-back chairs, and fender and fire-irons, of the value of 2l. 17s.; and an oak-case clock and mahogany table, of the cost of 7l. And whereas such articles being now our lawful property, we do will that the same be converted into the current coin of this realm, and have authorised our respected auctioneer by stroke of the hammer to sell and dispose of such articles to the highest bidder for the same. And whereas sundry persons, not holding us in due reverence, and aiding and abetting the recusants aforesaid, wickedly declare that we have been guilty of robbery in making such seizure, and in divers ways incite opposition to the sale of the proceeds thereof, viz., chairs, tables, &c. And whereas if such evil counsels prevail there will be few bidders at such sale, and our faithful churchwardens will be exposed to loss which only our enemies ought to suffer; and whereas our church must fall without such Christian means of support; we therefore strictly enjoin and command all our loyal and loving children to attend the sale on Friday next (punctually), that then and there, by their biddings, they may uphold our lawful authority, and testify that these, our laws and usages, are in accordance with God's holy word, and needful for our continued existence and welfare. God save the Church.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT HAWARDEN.—A Church-rate (for 1,000l.) for the restoration of Hawarden Church (destroyed by an incendiary) has been carried by 290 against 165—majority, 115. The patron and the rector have agreed to raise by themselves and their friends the additional amount necessary for completing the work.

GOVERNMENT CONNEXION WITH IDOLATRY.—PETITION OF INDIAN MISSIONARIES.

The following is a copy of a petition adopted by the Missionary Conference in Calcutta, so lately as 15th September, on this subject:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA, THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES,—

Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have long lamented that the regulations of the British Government, alike in the Bengal and the Madras code, have for many years contained, and do still contain, a formal recognition of endowments "for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, and colleges," as endowments "for pious and beneficial purposes," and have declared, and do still declare, that "it is an important duty of Government to provide that all such endowments should be applied according to the real intent and will of the granters."

That under these regulations the Board of Revenue of the East India Company were directed to assume, and did assume, the guardianship of all such endowments; and that by virtue of these regulations the British Government, in many districts of India, became intimately connected with the management of heathen and Mohammedan shrines, attracted to them popular favour, and contributed to their permanence and importance.

That, under the authority of a celebrated despatch from the Home Government, when Lord Glenelg was President of the Board of Control, measures were taken to release the British Government from this anomalous position, and that to a large extent the endowments, formerly managed under the superintendence of Government officers, have been conveyed to trustees, to be administered like ordinary trusts, subject to the usual remedies provided by the laws for breaches of trust; but your petitioners represent to your Honourable Council,

1st, That many such endowments still continue under the superintendence of Government officers in the Madras Presidency.

2d, That your petitioners are informed that the trust of the late Hadjee Mahomed Moshin, of Hooghly; a trust for the support of a Hindu shrine in Jessore; several similar trusts at Gya; and various others in the Bengal Presidency, are also still administered by Government officers.

3d, That the effect of these regulations, and of the practice of Government, has been to create a popular impression in the native mind that Hindoo and Mohammedan endowments are objects of the Government's special care and favour.

That your petitioners submit to your Honourable Council that Hindu and Mohammedan endowments should be dealt with precisely like any other endowments. The Government does not extend any special guardianship or consideration to trusts for Christian purposes, but leaves the granters to make such arrangements as seem to them best calculated to ensure security, and then affords the ordinary remedy of the Courts of Law, and no other, for breaches of trusts. With this arrangement, which is identical with the policy of the Government in Great Britain, your petitioners are entirely content. They do not pray that the special advantages designed for heathen and Mohammedan endowments should be extended to trusts for Christian purposes, but that the present extraordinary favour manifested to objects alien to the Christian religion should no longer be continued.

That your petitioners, moreover, submit that endowments for the support of mosques, and Hindu temples and colleges, are not, in fact, trusts for "pious and beneficial purposes," and ought not so to be described in the statute-book of the British Government. They further submit that no special duty has devolved on Government to maintain such endowments, and that the obligation of Government in respect of such endowments will be fully discharged if such trusts be dealt with like all other trusts, whether for religious or secular purposes, by being left to the ordinary operation of the laws.

That your petitioners do therefore earnestly pray that your Honourable Council will repeal the regulation of 1810 of the Bengal code herein described, and the regulation in the Madras code, which is enacted in the same terms.

Calcutta, 15th September, 1858.

THE PROPOSED MAYNOOTH COMPROMISE.

The bill for Maynooth made by Sir Culling Eardley and his friends has not been taken up in a sympathising spirit on the other side of the Channel. There are, in fact, no sellers prepared to accept the terms, and the *Freeman's Journal*, the old daily organ of the Roman Catholics, thus unmistakably states the views of its party:—

We know not whether any pecuniary considerations, however ample, could induce the Irish clergy and people to hand over Maynooth to that crew which has so long thirsted for its extirpation. There is a feeling of pride, beyond money considerations, mixed up in the transaction, and we think we may stipulate on behalf of the clergy and people that no negotiations shall ever be opened with the deputies of Exeter Hall for the purchase of the college of Maynooth. If they improved on their "bid" by quintupling it they shall never have the satisfaction of removing one stone of the building. Any negotiations with such men are out of the question. The authorities would far prefer to abandon the college altogether and find shelter for themselves and their youthful charge in some other part of Ireland or Europe. Sale to Dissenters—never! At the same time the Catholic bishops might not be indisposed to terminate the bitterness which sectaries have extracted out of a national right to the national exchequer for the education of the national clergy. But any contract of that kind must be with the State itself, or with its ministerial representatives for the time being. At a rough guess we should say the grant might be exchanged for 1,000,000l. sterling, reserving, of course, to the college the present building and land, which we believe cannot be alienated without the consent of the House of Leinster. Whether this be so or not, any negotiation must be on the basis of substituting the annual grant for a gross sum, devolving on the Catholic bishops the future maintenance of the establishment, and reserving to them the sole and absolute right over everything included in the present boundary wall. When the Government of the day contemplates the principle of the suggestion broached by Sir Culling Eardley, let it communicate with the Maynooth authorities, and the proposition will be respect-

fully considered. But let the Dissenters mind their own affairs. Let them settle their differences with such orthodox stems as Lords Roden and Shaftesbury. No proposition emanating from that quarter will be entertained. If Sir Culling Eardley conveyed a different impression, he was either deceived himself or deceived his audience. There is no "arrangement" for any such sale or exchange known, at least in Ireland.

ANTI-CONFESSIONAL MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Sudbury Protestant Association was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening to protest against the practice of auricular confession now adopted in some portions of the Church of England. A memorial to the Queen was adopted, drawing her Majesty's attention to the inroads made upon the simplicity and purity of the Protestant faith by the Romanising party in the Church of England. Among these innovations the practice of auricular confession, involving penance and priestly absolution after the model of the Church of Rome, a practice which the petitioners believed to be contrary to the principles of the Protestant reformed faith, and unauthorised by the Word of God. The memorial concluded by praying her Majesty to cause steps to be taken to abolish the confessional and all other Romish practices that are creeping into the Church of England, and thereby help to preserve all classes of the people from the errors and corruptions of the Papal system.

At Southampton, on Wednesday, Lord H. Cholmondeley presided over a large assembly called to consider the subject. The two borough members—Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Weguelin—were absent, but sent letters cordially concurring in the objects of the meeting, and expressing their abhorrence of the practice of confession and absolution. Mr. Palk, a justice of the peace, and "churchwarden of twenty-seven years' standing," moving the first resolution, contrasted the morality of countries where confession prevails and where it is not recognised. Mr. Bate-man said that the extinguisher must be put upon the confessional by the mass of the people themselves. The Rev. F. Russell entered into a learned argument to show that there is no priest in the church militant except the one High Priest. Unanimity prevailed after a noisy clergyman had been expelled. The resolutions were both of the same tenour. The first was this—

That, repudiating the practices of auricular confession and priestly absolution, as well as the fiction of there being a priestly order in Christ's church,—our great High Priest himself being the only priest,—this meeting sees with grief and indignation that not a few of the clergy of the National Church have of late been actively promoting the introduction of such practices among their flocks.

A memorial founded on them prayed the Queen to take such steps as she might see fit to do away with the scandal.

At Brighton, a meeting was called for the Town Hall, which could not contain those who sought admission. It was adjourned to the open air. The memorial to the Queen was unanimously adopted. Three cheers were given for the Queen, three groans for the Bishop of Oxford, and three cheers for Mr. Westerton and the vestrymen of London.

On Friday evening several thousand persons met in the Liverpool Amphitheatre to protest against the system of auricular confession and other Romanising practices recently introduced into the service of the Church of England by Mr. Gresley and other ministers. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neile, who, in a lengthy and elaborate speech, denied that there was anything in the services of the Church of England to warrant the practice of auricular confession. In conclusion, the reverend doctor said that at present they could only put a stop to such disgraceful and anti-English practices by exposure; and as to arguing the question, he should only be too glad to have an opportunity of examining any arguments which the tractarian party choose to discuss. The Rev. Dr. Blakeney, who moved the first resolution, exposed the fact that some of Mr. Gresley's manuals on "Confession" were copied *verbatim et literatim* from a Catholic book, and most of the quotations from old divines were garbled or taken from works they wrote when they were Papists. He advised that the bishops should have power to deal energetically with all Romanising traitors in the Church. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Bardsley, who said, in comparing the two versions of King Edward's Prayer-book, that the alterations made in the second version were quite proof sufficient that the Reformers intended utterly to abolish the anti-scriptural and anti-Christian practice of auricular confession. He also exposed the dishonest falsity of Mr. Gresley's quotations from ancient divines. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Lowe, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Taylor—

That, in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, confession of sin to a fellow man (whatever may be his office), for the purpose of procuring forgiveness, either indirectly through the ministrations of man, or directly from God himself, is utterly repugnant to the religion of Jesus Christ, as revealed in the holy Scriptures, and cannot be practised in any nation without serious injury to both the morality and the liberty of the people.

The meeting was adjourned to the 17th inst., the tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne.

THE MORTARA CASE AND ROME.

The *Giornale Ufficiale di Roma* at length contains a note in reply to the indignant outcry of the press of Europe against the abduction of the boy Mortara. This tardy manifesto of the Papal Court, instead of containing elaborate arguments fortified by documents and precedents to justify the act, is nothing but a *jeune* endorsement of the bigoted doctrines of the *Univers*. The following is the whole of it:—

The *Univers*, of Oct. 24, publishes a long and learned article, by Father Gueranger, in which, *apropos* of an

event which has led to much noise on the part of the irreligious press, it is demonstrated that Naturalism has taken possession of most minds. It shows that many Christians, having lost the true spirit of the Church to which they belong, manifest, on the contrary, great anxiety, not for the sovereign domination of Christ, of whom they are members by baptism, but for the authority of the natural family; not for the rights of the Church, but for the Pagan prejudices of modern society, and those ideas of personal liberty which seem to them a conquest to which everything else is to be sacrificed. They consent to look upon faith and Christian practices only through the perverted medium of Naturalist prejudices.

The *Gazette del Popolo* publishes a private letter giving an account of the journey of young Mortara from Bologna to Rome, from which it appears that his conversion to Christianity is not by any means so far advanced as was pretended some time ago by an ultramontane paper. It is stated that the poor child did nothing but cry all the way, and all for his father and mother. The sergeant under whose charge he was, having endeavoured to force a chaplet into his hands with a little cross at the end, the boy did all he could to reject it, crying that he wanted the name of God, such as is worn by other Jewish children. The father, in one of the visits which he was allowed to pay his son, told him of the hopes he had that the Pope would relent and restore the boy to his parents, at which the boy expressed the greatest joy. The letter concludes with an account of the journey of the father and mother to Rome, of the indignities they were exposed to in endeavouring to obtain audiences, and of the calumnies which had been studiously spread among the populace regarding them, viz., that it was their intention to go and murder their own child! in consequence of which their very lives were in danger in passing through the streets of Alatri, whither the boy had been conveyed.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON ENGLISH TOLERATION.

In the celebrated essay which has drawn upon him the wrath of the French Government, M. de Montalembert declares the Roman Catholic Church to be more free in England and Ireland than in any other part of the world; and, *per contra*, no nation to be so grossly insulted as the British by the Catholic journals of France, Belgium, and Italy. He finds some excuse even for the religious policy of the East India Company, because its character was purely commercial, and it never pretended to labour, like Spain and Portugal, *pour la plus grande gloire de Dieu*. Nevertheless, to its prestige, power, and protection, the Catholic missionaries are wholly indebted for their nineteen bishops, 780 priests, and 700,000 converts. He passes an eloquent eulogium upon Havelock—"a person of antique grandeur, resembling in all that was noblest in the type, the great Puritans of the seventeenth century—occupied in his last moments, as he had been all his life, with the care of his soul and the propagation of Christianity—a figure worthy to head a group of heroes, such as Nicholson, Neil, Lawrence, Peel, the son of the great Sir Robert—victors in a struggle between civilization and barbarism—strangers to no Christian people—to be admired by all without restriction or reserve—an honour to the human race." The victims of Cawnpore, "listening to the liturgy of their church before they went to slaughter," seem to M. de Montalembert "a page taken from the acts of primitive martyrs—a scene he loves to place beside that day of fast and humiliation, which exhibited the noble spectacle of a whole people prostrate before God, demanding pardon and mercy." He inflicts a keen chastisement upon the religious press of France for "its cruel exultation over supposed disasters," for its "sympathy with murderers," for its "daily invectives against a handful of heroes," for its "sanguinary provocations to war between two allied nations." "I have a horror," he exclaims, "of orthodoxy which takes no account of truth or justice." To accusations of neglect of duty against England and Protestantism, the retort, he says, is only too plain. What has Catholicism done with its charge? Catholic nations have miserably failed in the great task entrusted to them by Providence. History cries out to Spain, "Cain, what hast thou done with thy brother?" What remains of the conversions of Francis Xavier in Hindostan? What of all that was intrusted to Portugal? Ask at Goa what the mere moral influence of absolute power has done either for Catholic colonies or for their metropolis.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE CONVERTS IN MADRAS.

The *Madras Athenæum* of Sept. 29 contains a notice of the proceedings of the Scotch Free Church Mission at Madras, in a recent case of conversion. The facts as disclosed in the Supreme Court were shortly as follows:—A respectable native of the Chetty caste had a son who was being educated at Patchappah's School, one of the best native educational institutions in this presidency. The son appears to have attended school for upwards of a year, when in some way or other he was led to the Scottish Mission, and there requested to be instructed in the doctrines of Christianity. Thereupon one of the missionaries appointed an instructor, and the youth appears to have gone to the mission premises for a period of about three months. In the beginning of this present month the boy's father went on business to Pulicat, and the boy took this opportunity of running away from home to the mission premises. He was received by the missionaries and lived at the mission. This took place on the 13th instant. On the father returning from Pulicat a day or two afterwards, he immediately made inquiries, and found

where his son was. He instantly went to the mission, and applied for the restoration of his child; he was told by one of the reverend gentlemen connected with the establishment that his son was at perfect liberty to go away if he chose to do so. On the son being appealed to, he refused to accompany his father. The latter then obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on Friday the case was argued. Affidavits were read on both sides, detailing the facts mentioned above. The question for the Court to consider was, of course, whether the youth was of an age to act for himself. The father and other members of the family swore that the boy was a little over thirteen, giving the Tamil month and year in which he was born. The son, in his affidavit, swore that he believed himself to be sixteen, because his mother (now dead) three years ago had consulted his horoscope when he was ill, and told him that he was sixteen, and because some members of his family—who were not specified—had said at certain times that which induced him to believe he was sixteen. The Advocate-General and Mr. Mayne ably argued the case on behalf of the mission, and Mr. Branson as ably conducted the case on the part of the father. The two former gentlemen contended that the boy's statement as to his age ought to be credited, and urged that, even if he had not attained the legal age of discretion, he was old enough to act for himself in a matter of this kind. They likewise urged that it would be a hard case to send him back to his parents, seeing that the boy had become an outcast by eating food prepared by pariahs, and by cutting off a tuft of hair, the sign of his caste. They contended that no member of his family could, under these circumstances, hold the slightest communication with the boy, and urged that his dread of being treated by his father "as a tiger would a sheep" should have weight with the Court. The Chief Justice, Sir C. Rawlinson, called upon the learned gentlemen to show that an infant could make himself an outcast. They were unable to do so. After lengthy speeches on both sides, the Court delivered judgment.

Chief Justice Rawlinson, after reciting some of the leading facts, confined attention to the question of the boy's age. Weighing both pieces of evidence, and the means possessed by the friends of the boy for fixing his age—they swore exactly to the day—the age stated to be his by his father appeared to be the correct one. The Mission House might be a most proper place for young men to go to, but it was not the proper place for boys to be received into who it was told were under age, or who were incapable of forming a judgment of themselves. Of this description was the boy before the Court, and he ought not to have been taken into the institution without inquiry. Taking the case of Alicia Race as his guide, he could come to no other conclusion than that the father was entitled to the custody of his child. The father here came before the Court without any slur on his character—he was shown to be bringing up his child in the way he should go, sending him to one of the most excellent educational institutions in Madras—his lordship had visited the school frequently since his arrival in the country—and a father was not to be deprived of the custody of his child because the child in a moment of irritation or other hasty feeling chose to run away from his father's roof. On a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his lordship felt bound to order that the child must be restored to his father.

Judge Bittleston gave judgment to the same effect. After the delivery of the judgment an extraordinary scene took place in court. The father approached his son in a supplicating attitude, and with tears in his eyes asked him to come home. The boy remained firmly seated in his chair, and refused to move. Two officers of the court were ordered up, to assist the father in carrying off the refractory youth, who then declared that he feared ill-usage. The Chief Justice informed him that if he received any ill-treatment he might apply to the Court for protection. The boy then quietly walked away with his father. A large number of Chetties had assembled to hear the case tried, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them at its conclusion.

ANOTHER PERVERT TO ROME. — The *Weekly Register* states that the Rev. S. Maturin, a clergyman of the Established Church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was last week received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Wiseman.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND CHINA. — The Bishop of Oxford has been, by one of the Foreign Affairs Committees, asked to explain how it was he came to state at Bradford that "God has opened up China," when, in the House of Lords last session, he had denounced God's vengeance against the very act of opening up. The bishop replies that "it is an attribute of God's inscrutable Providence that the armies of men are made to work out the accomplishment of His purposes."

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON STATE CHURCHES. — The *Scottish Press* supplies some information as to Church disputes in Scotland. It appears that Lord Aberdeen's Act, framed to give contentment to the "Christian people" belonging to the Church of Scotland, and to heal the schism which the disruption of 1843 left, has proved a total failure, inasmuch as the people find themselves unable, under its working, to shut out an unacceptable presentee, the denial of which right it was that led to the disruption. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and another schism is imminent; but before the laity should leave the communion bodily, it was deemed advisable to sound Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, the authors of the act, to see whether so calamitous an issue could be averted. The earl expressed his concurrence in what the deputation wished done, namely, instead of giving the congregation an impracticable veto, to legalise

their "call," but Sir James they found of a very different mind. He told them, says the *Scottish Press*, that he had acted for the best in these bygone proceedings, but public opinion had passed into a new phase, and whereas various modes had formerly been adopted to bolster up the National Church, he was fully persuaded that the days of church establishments were numbered, and that henceforth men would not be satisfied unless religion were left to the voluntary support of Christians. For his part, he would have no hand in buttressing any State Church.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION FOR FASTS. — A deputation from the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church (a voluntary Dissenting body) had an interview with the Lord Advocate at Edinburgh on this subject. They urged upon his lordship the propriety of substituting for words of command those of invitation or exhortation in the Royal proclamation, which would thereby remove the conscientious objections felt by many to its observance. His lordship stated that the views of so numerous and respectable a body as the United Presbyterian Church were entitled to the most serious consideration, especially as affecting a question of religious liberty. As this matter, however, did not fall exclusively within his province, he suggested the presentation of a memorial to the Prime Minister or Home Secretary, with which suggestion the deputation stated that they would lose no time in complying.

NEW CEMETERIES. — The Rev. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich, a Poor-law guardian for that town in the board of the Greenwich Union, has given notice of the following important resolution, to be discussed at the next meeting:—

Whereas the practices of this board in limiting the interments of all persons dying as inmates of this house, or dying in the parishes and interred at their expense, to the "consecrated" portions of the cemeteries, involves a large burden on the poor-rates, violates the spirit of the Burial Acts, under which the said cemeteries have been established, and imposes on the incumbents of the parishes composing this union the duty of interring as members of the Established Church, persons of whose character and religious connexions they, or their curates, can have no personal knowledge—

Resolved, — That a special committee be appointed to consider the best mode of remedying this defect, and especially that the committee consider the propriety of making such arrangements with the burial boards as will secure the interments taking place in such portions of the cemeteries, according to the expressed wishes of the deceased, or surviving relatives, and the attendance, as the case may require, of some recognised Christian minister.

DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THE REGISTRATION COURTS. — In the *Revising Barristers' Courts* we have this year heard of several cases of objection to Dissenting ministers, who have claimed to vote on land affording emoluments connected with their office—a claim which we believe in most cases to be good in law, but which is attended with some difficulty, arising, very often, from the terms of the appointment contained in the trust deeds, of which our opponents are not unwilling to avail themselves. If it can be shown that the appointment is for life, the claim is irresistible, and the decision generally turns on the character and amount of evidence in this respect. In the case of "*Burton v. Brooks*," decided by the Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the decision of the barrister, that Mr. Brooks had a right to vote, the terms in the trust deed were, "during his life, if he should so long continue pastor." If terms such as these are used in the trust deed, the case is clear in favour of a life appointment; if other terms occur, limiting the duration of the appointment, it will probably go against the claimant; and if no terms are employed, in that case the custom of Dissenters may be successfully pleaded, which is in favour of appointments for life. We advise our friends to claim in all instances, and we will gladly furnish every facility for their doing so. A change in the revising barrister may very possibly reverse the decision of a former year. We shall attend with pleasure to any correspondence on the subject. — *Liberator*.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN AND HIS TENANTS. — There is a newspaper controversy going on in Stamford about the conduct of the Bishop of Lincoln towards the tenants of an estate which has lately come into his hands. Four farmers of the parish of Lusby, three of whom have been in possession for a very long period, have lately had notice to quit, and popular report declares that the right reverend prelate has taken this step because they were Wesleyans. The friends of the bishop deny the statement. The tenants have sought an interview with their landlord, but he would not see them, and referred them to Mr. Greetham, his lordship's steward. That gentleman, it is said, "not only refused to see them, but denied them the common civility in most cases accorded even to vagrants." The allegations of the bishop assert—First, that the system on which the estate has been managed by all the farmers is a bad one; and secondly, that in ejecting these farmers his lordship is only carrying out the original intentions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose own agent would have served the notices had the order in council been deferred a little time longer. They are denied by a correspondent of the *Stamford Mercury*, who says that cannot be a bad system which, in ten years, has added 6,000*l.* to the value of the property, and declares that he has the best authority for saying that it never formed any part of the design of the commissioners to disturb the present occupiers; and that, had the management of the estate remained with them, the world would never have heard of this pitiful piece of business. The event, he says, is very unfortunate for the interests of the Church.

The thoughts and feelings now agitating men's breasts in reference to the confessional and other Popish practices are not to be allayed with a few pointless platitudes about the Church being placed on a broad basis, and the necessity of her members learning to bear and forbear. The nation has had enough of that; and were the Wesleyans and Dissenters to unite, nothing would be easier

than to get up an agitation in the country which would terminate in an issue that would effectually relieve his lordship of the management of Church estates for the future. Wesleyan ministers have hitherto used their influence to restrain their people from uniting in any effort of this kind, and so far have used it successfully; but the bishop may rely upon it that a few more such acts as these would render all their efforts in that direction utterly abortive.

Religious Intelligence.

HAWKESTONE HALL.—SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The second anniversary of the special Sunday evening services for working men and their families, held at Hawkestone Hall, Waterloo-road, was recently commemorated by a tea and public meeting. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were of the most satisfactory character. After tea, Mr. W. Gibson was called to the chair. A letter, regretting his inability to be present, was read from S. Morley, Esq. Mr. C. E. Mudie showed his sympathy by being present during the former part of the evening, but left to fulfil another engagement, after singing a hymn, and prayer. Mr. G. M. Murphy read the report. The first service was held on October 5th, 1856, and the success attending them had been of the most marked and encouraging character. A "Bible class" was established on the 8th of February, 1857, and there were never less than between 50 and 60 men and women in attendance. The report, which was brief and to the purpose, concluded with a cheering account of the changes in the hearts and homes of many of the attendants, as the result of Mr. Murphy's labours.

After some speeches had been delivered the Messrs. J. and T. Cort played the "Hallelujah Chorus" on the concertina, in a manner which elicited loud manifestations of delight; several pieces were sung by the audience during the evening with musical accompaniments, under the direction of Messrs. Farnfield, Hammond, and Parr. An address was also delivered by

The Rev. Newman Hall, who was received with much applause. He said it gave him much pleasure to be present at that meeting, as it enabled him to show his sympathy with the labours in which Mr. Murphy was engaged. Not one in that Hall felt more gratified than he did at the success which had attended these services. When he first came to Surrey Chapel, he at once began to look about him, to see what was doing, and what further might be done, to spread evangelical truth in the neighbourhood; he found many societies connected with Surrey Chapel, all active, and all excellent, but he thought they needed some such agency as he had found work admirably in Hull,—viz., a missionary in close connexion with the minister, church, and people. When at first there, there was some difficulty; it, however, was eventually determined to establish "The Southwark Mission for the Elevation of the Working Classes." Then came the difficult task of obtaining a suitable agent. They, however, betook themselves to prayer, and he believed that it was in answer to those supplications that an agent, possessed of such tact and talent as theirs was, had been given them. Mr. Murphy had indeed shown, not only by the successful conducting of these services, but by the spirit in which his numerous other engagements were carried on, that he was "the right man in the right place." And how had this success been achieved? How was it that he saw before him so many working people willing and delighted listeners to the truth of the Gospel? Because they had been spoken to in words they could comprehend; the message of love had been made plain to the meanest capacity; his friend, and their friend, had gone out into the New-cut, and to the corners of streets, and delivered a plain straightforward message in the Redeemer's name to thousands of passers by, who had listened with new feelings of delight and pleasure; but had many of them come to listen to him (Mr. Hall) in Surrey Chapel, or to a clergyman, or to any other Dissenter, they would have gone away exclaiming, "Well, if this is a church or chapel you don't catch me there again," and why was this? Because the minister in his pulpit, and the congregation in the pews, had (at least not in the language of worship) no vocabulary in common. True, the prayers, whether read or extempore, might be the choicest and sincerest breathing of the soul, clothed in language chaste and beautiful, but did it strike any sympathetic chord in the breast of the artisan, mechanic, or labourer, who might casually enter their places of worship; in almost every instance, alas! he might answer no: there were some, well-meaning persons no doubt, who laid all the fault of the non-attendance of working men at public worship on the depravity of the human heart; but was it so? had Christian people tried their hardest to bring them in? If a workman at work found one kind of tool would not answer, he would use another; if that failed, still another; and so on until his task was accomplished. So it should be with the Christian church. Before they talked so much about the depravity of the human heart keeping men and women from churches and chapels, let them ask themselves whether the services they had joined in with so much delight (some of them from very earliest childhood) were calculated to infuse the same kind of feelings into the breast of the hardy son of toil, who perhaps had not seen the inside of a place of worship half-a-dozen times in his life. To such men it was necessary to go with the elementary principles of that truth which was so precious, and without which no soul could be saved. In order that this might be done, he had endeavoured to open all the schoolrooms connected with Surrey Chapel, free of expense, to the people; this had in several instances

been done, but owing to the want of suitable men the attendance had been very fluctuating; but at Hawkestone Hall the crowded attendance, Sabbath after Sabbath, showed what plain speaking would do by a steady and uniform success. There was another thing which he believed was conducive to the success he had alluded to; who could have listened to the singing that evening and not feel that such words, to such tunes, must have a great effect upon the mind, and that the truths uttered so melodiously from the lips must reach and have an effect upon the heart? He knew that a great many good people would think him exceedingly lax in his notions, for he was sorry to say there was as yet as much bigotry among many Dissenters as to keeping to their particular way of doing things, as there was in the Church as by law established, and sometimes a little more; now he believed that that way of proclaiming the truth was the best which was most effective; of course, supposing that it was entirely based upon Scripture; and if they did not succeed in one way, they must try another. Some were shocked at an address being called a lecture and not a sermon, because it was delivered on a Sunday evening; another was shocked that a man, like his friend Mr. Murphy, who had not got Rev. before his name, should open his mouth to teach men religion upon a Sunday; for his part, he was shocked at the ignorance, intemperance, inhumanity, and indifference to man's highest interest, which prevailed around. And whoever it might be that laboured preaching Christ, and depending upon the Holy Spirit of God, he wished him God speed in his labours, and prayed that he might make a deep and lasting impression on the deplorable mass of corruption which existed. He rejoiced very much that God's work was being carried on so harmoniously among them, and he also hoped that souls were being born from above, which alone could ensure their passing an eternity of glory in that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. The rev. gentleman, who was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, sat down amid much cheering.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman, and singing the Doxology, closed the meeting.

THE REV. H. H. SCULLARD, late of Mill-hill, Blackburn, commenced his labours as the cordially elected pastor of Beaumont Chapel, Woodbridge, on Sabbath, October 31.

THE REV. R. G. MOSES, B.A., senior student of the Baptist College, Bristol, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Lymington, and commences his ministry early in December.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT DORCHESTER.—A series of special week-day evening services for the working classes are being held at Trinity Church, Dorchester. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. C. E. Oakley, rector of Wickwar, Gloucestershire. The succeeding sermons are expected to be preached, among others, by the Revs. Prebendary Foot, Canon Carus, J. C. Ryle, G. Fish, A. G. Cornwall, Capel Molyneux, and perhaps W. Cadman.

STOCKPORT.—The ordination of the Rev. Ernest C. Jay, the newly-appointed minister at Hanover Chapel, Stockport, in the room of the Rev. N. K. Pugsley, who for upwards of forty years has discharged the pastorate of that place of worship, took place on Wednesday week, in the presence of a very numerous congregation. After the ceremony a large assemblage of the most influential members of the Independent body partook of an elegant repast in the school attached to the chapel.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The contributions promised at the late meeting of the Union were as follows:—London List.—Messrs. S. Morley, 100l.; H. Rutt, 100l.; A. Morley, 50l.; C. Jupe, 50l.; P. Carstairs, 25l.; Edward Baines and Sons, 25l.; J. W. Willans, 10l.; Miss M. Rutt, 25l. At Halifax.—Messrs. A. Morley (additional), 50l.; T. Barnes, 100l.; Titus Salt, 100l.; Crossley and Sons, 100l.; Two Friends, 100l.; Joseph Eccles, 50l.; J. Whitworth, 20l.; E. Firth, 20l.; C. Jupe (for 1859), 50l.; T. E. Plint, 5l.; Joseph Beaumont, 2l.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY MUSIC HALL.—On Sunday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached at the Surrey Gardens Music Hall, for the first time since his recent severe illness. The hall was full to overflowing. The appearance of the rev. gentleman was the cause of great excitement, his pale and haggard look at once indicating the extent and duration of the suffering through which he had passed. It was with considerable difficulty he ascended the pulpit stairs, and on reaching their summit he immediately sat down in an armchair apparently much fatigued, and almost unnerved at the sea of human faces which surrounded him on every side. He addressed the congregation for about half an hour from 1 Pet. i. 6.

PRESTON.—A tea-meeting in connexion with the Baptist Chapel, Fishergate, in this town, was held on Thursday last. After the tables were cleared, Rev. F. Bugby, the pastor, took the chair, and a series of addresses were delivered by Messrs. Furness, Seed, Livesey, Simpson, and Foote. The proceedings then assumed a more specific and practical character in relation to the removal of the chapel debt. Subscriptions were promised to the amount of 672l. 10s., principally by those who have before contributed largely to the erection of the building. Towards the close of the meeting, a testimonial consisting of a silver inkstand, was presented to Mr. Thomas Jolly, the senior deacon, as a small token of the great respect and esteem in which he is held, and for the important and valuable services rendered by him to the Church for a period of nearly half a century.

MISSIONARY ORDINATION AT SHEFFIELD.—On Wednesday, November 3, Mr. Samuel Jones, late

student of Rotherham College, was publicly ordained as a missionary to India, at Queen-street chapel. A very large congregation assembled to witness this interesting and solemn service. The Rev. David Loxton commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. Jos. Mullens, M.A., late missionary at Calcutta, described the scene of Mr. Jones's future labours. The Rev. J. H. Muir asked the usual questions, the Rev. Professor Tyte, of Rotherham College, then offered the ordination prayer, which was accompanied with "the laying on of hands." After which the Rev. Professor Faldiz, D.D., delivered the charge; the service was then concluded by singing and prayer. Mr. Jones leaves this country for Madras in the course of a month.

HORSLEYDOWN.—The recognition services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. John Hopkins as pastor of the Congregational Church assembling in Union Chapel, Parish-street, Horsleydown, were held on Monday evening, the 25th of October. After the introductory service (which was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Aylen, of Carlisle Chapel, Kennington), the Rev. George Rose, of Jamaica-row, delivered an admirable address on the distinctive views of Church government held by Congregationalists. The Rev. G. B. Johnson, of the Weigh-house, offered the recognition prayer. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A. (Mr. Hopkins's former pastor), delivered a very affectionate, earnest, and faithful charge to the minister; and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, addressed the church and congregation in an able and impressive manner. The congregation was so large that the spacious chapel was crowded, and the services were of a very interesting character.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Wednesday evening the experiment of lighting the magnificent dome area of St. Paul's Cathedral took place, privately, at five o'clock, and the effect proved to be highly satisfactory. Although, as was expected, a few improvements have to be introduced with reference to the jets around the cornice of the dome, the light shed from the 1,500 burners produced a sufficiency of blended rays to enable any one possessing the ordinary powers of vision to read clearly the medium-sized print of the Book of Common Prayer, whilst the "dim, religious light" was so diffused, as to illuminate the entire area, giving to the upper part of the dome, its magnificent architecture, and the splendid paintings by Thornhill, now restored by Parris, a development never before realised. It is stated that the whole of the arrangements will be so far completed as to permit the first service to take place in the dome area on the evening of Sunday, the 21st.

TRINITY CHAPEL, SUDBURY.—A new open-roof having been placed on this chapel, services in connexion with the re-opening and the opening of new school-rooms were held on Tuesday, November 2. The Rev. E. Paxton Hood preached two powerful and impressive sermons. The congregations were good, and many felt it to be a "Time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Fifty of the friends sat down to dinner, and about 200 partook of tea in the school-rooms, which were tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, and mottoes. The following ministers were present:—Revs. J. Steer and W. Bentley, of Sudbury; T. Sowter, minister of the place; H. Coleman, of Wickhambrook; J. Burgess, of Milford; H. Davies, of Lavenham; and J. Rutter, of Denstone. A bazaar was held during the day, the proceeds of which, added to the collections, amounted to 40l. The expenditure for school-rooms and roof was 327l. 18s., towards which there had been raised 275l. 2s. The debt at the close of the day was 29l. 16s.

SWARDEN, KENT.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, the anniversary sermons were preached in the General Baptist Chapel, by Mr. Harper Twelvrees (of the Rev. D. Kattern's Church, Hackney), when the attendance was good and exceedingly encouraging, especially as no effort to reduce the debt on the chapel has been made for several years. On Monday afternoon the largest tea festival ever held since the opening of the chapel was celebrated, the body of the chapel, the vestry, and the galleries, all being occupied, numbers of friends having arrived from neighbouring towns and villages. At the public meeting in the evening many were obliged to stand, the chapel being filled in every part. The chair was occupied by W. Full, Esq., of Staplehurst, and animated and impressive addresses were delivered by the Revs. Mr. Freeman, of Sutton; J. W. Tapper, of Lenham (Independent); — Moss, of Tenterden (Baptist); E. Doust, of Goudhurst (Wesleyan); also Messrs. Crispe, Barlings, and Twelvrees. The proceeds of the tea and collections, including a special effort made during the meeting, amounted to more than 20l.

EBLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On Sunday, October 24, three sermons were preached at Ebley Chapel, in aid of the day and Sunday schools. In the morning and afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, the pastor, officiated. The subjects of discourse were "The Signs of the Times" and "The Workings of Willing-hood." In the evening Handel Cossam, Esq., preached upon "Revivals." The congregations were excellent. At night many scores left the doors of the sanctuary, being unable to gain admission, from the crowded state of the building. The collections exceeded those of past years. The total sum, including a small amount kindly contributed by friends from beyond the local circle, being 72l. 7s. Extra requirements call for special help, which the Giver of all Good will doubtless cause to flow in, in good time; but, for ordinary expenses, the sum necessary has thus been made up. When it is remembered that Ebley is but a small village; that the church and congregation is made up, with

very few exceptions, of working men; that over eighteen years, with annually increasing expenses, in order to maintain the efficiency of the schools, the demand has been cheerfully met; and that, within the few years last past, several schools in the immediate neighbourhood have become Government schools, and as such offer the bribe of pay to pupil teachers, the friends of the Ebley schools have abundant cause to thank God and take courage.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The foundation stone of a new building for the use of the congregation worshipping in St. James's Chapel, was laid last week by Peter Carstairs, Esq., of London, in the presence of a very large assembly. The Rev. Frederick Stephens, the pastor of the church, the Rev. A. Reid, and the Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, took part in the proceedings. The document deposited in the stone stated that St. James's Chapel was erected in the year 1826, for a congregation belonging to the Established Church of Scotland. It was purchased in the year 1833, by a number of persons holding the principles of church government, commonly known as Independent or Congregational, on the 9th of December in that year, and a church of that order was formed in it under the presidency of the Rev. Robert Scales, of Leeds. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. John Orange, who has had as successors the Revs. Wm. Campbell, James G. Rogers, Robert A. Redford, and Frederick Stephens. The wants of the congregation having rendered it necessary, it was resolved to take down the old building and erect a new one on the same site. The architects of the new erection, which is to be in the Italian style, are Messrs. Oliver and Lamb, of Newcastle, who have greatly signalled themselves in the North by the beauty of their church and chapel designs, and their remarkable adaptation to modern acquirements. After depositing the stone, Mr. Carstairs said he hoped that no bitterness would spring up amongst them to trouble them; that union, co-operation, and mutual confidence would exist between pastor and people, remembering that they were co-workers in the same cause, and were destined to the same eternal happiness. He expressed his earnest hope that no uncertain sound might ever issue from the pulpit of that chapel, and that no false doctrine might ever be inculcated within its sacred walls. In the evening a public tea-meeting took place in the spacious lecture-room of West Clayton-street chapel, and was attended by full 500 people. Mr. Carstairs presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. Stephens, the Rev. Mr. Bell (Presbyterian), Rev. Dr. Bruce (Presbyterian), Rev. J. Pottenger (Baptist), Rev. George Steward, Rev. A. Reid, Rev. A. Jack, and also by Messrs. John Fenwick, Henry Taylor, W. A. Whinfield, and John Deansfield. Mr. Carstairs contributed 50*l.* to the building fund.

STEPNEY MEETING SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—OPENING OF NEW CLASS-ROOMS.—The anniversary of these Sunday-schools was held on Sunday and Tuesday last week. On Sunday the Rev. John Kennedy preached in the morning on "The Sunday-school and the Church," and in the evening on "The Sunday-school and the World." In the afternoon he addressed scholars and parents, the old meeting house being crowded on the occasion. On Tuesday evening the annual meeting was held, when upwards of 500 persons sat down to tea in the spacious school-rooms. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., took the chair at seven o'clock, and was surrounded by a large number of ministerial and other friends. After a warm-hearted and catholic speech, by the chairman, the Rev. John Kennedy presented a report of the school, for the past year, and especially of the circumstances which had led to the erection of the new class-rooms which were opened that evening. These class-rooms are intended for senior scholars, and are capable of accommodating 200 persons. Their erection originated in the deep conviction entertained by the minister of Stepney Meeting and his friends of the necessity there exists for the better instruction of young men and women when they begin to feel themselves too old to retain their place on the Sunday-school form. Useful as Sunday schools have been (and the Stepney Meeting Sunday-schools have long held a high place in the East of London—it is believed that masses of those who pass through them subside into an utter neglect of Christian ordinances and are permanently alienated from the sanctuary. To intercept those who are in danger of being thus lost to themselves, and to the Christian church, and to train them to a true and lasting appreciation of religion, is the end of the erection of these separate class-rooms. The cost of the new buildings, including some repairs, amounted to 682*l.*, and towards this sum 669*l.* had been promised. The number of children in attendance at the Stepney Meeting Sunday-schools was stated to be 1080. Fervent and practical addresses were delivered by the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; Rev. James Mann, of Birkenhead; the Rev. Samuel Davies, of Bow; T. Scrutton, Esq.; the Rev. John Nunn, of Haverstock-hill; and Mr. John Carvell Williams—the last two gentlemen stating that they had formerly been both scholars and teachers in that room, and expressing the satisfaction with which they found an institution so endeared to them, not only maintaining its high character, but advancing in extent and in efficiency.

NOTTING-HILL.—The congregation under the ministry of the Rev. J. Stent held a public tea meeting in their temporary chapel, on Monday, Oct. 25. The meeting was called in connexion with the effort they are making to build a new chapel. A considerable company came together to tea, but unfortunately, as the tea was about to be finished, it was rumoured that some workshops were on fire in the immediate neighbourhood, and threatening the

houses of many of the persons present. This completely broke up the assembly. Happily, the fire was soon extinguished, and the greater part of the congregation returned, so that the chapel was nearly full for the public meeting. After singing and prayer, the secretary to the building committee read a report, setting forth, that the committee had had a set of plans presented them for the building, the cost of which it is expected will amount to about 2,000 guineas. A surveyor residing in the neighbourhood had offered to superintend the building, free of cost; and an attorney had volunteered to give all the law necessary for the transfer of land and for putting the chapel in trust. The report further set forth that the committee had secured a piece of land, 90 feet by 120 feet, in the immediate vicinity of Royal Crescent, and about a mile from any Dissenting chapel. That they had issued a circular with an engraving of the proposed chapel, the block for which was a gift; and had commenced a canvass of the whole neighbourhood, which would shortly be completed. About 360*l.* are promised, almost entirely by the congregation. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. Samuel Green and R. Macbeth, of Hammersmith; O. Clark, of Pentonville; and J. De Kewer Williams, of Kensington; by Mr. Lisk, the City missionary for the district; and by Mr. Sandison and Mr. Constable, members of the congregation. The Rev. S. Bird was present at tea, but was prevented from taking any part in the meeting through another engagement; and letters full of sympathy and regret for absence were read from Revs. John Bigwood, of Brompton; J. H. Millard, B.A., Maze Pond Chapel; John Hiron, Brixton-hill; and J. B. Williams, of Wilton-square. In the course of the evening several sums were promised towards the building,—one gentleman engaged to provide the staining and the varnish for the internal fittings; some friends in the brick trade promised bricks in various quantities, and about sixty of the congregation took collecting books. The whole expense of the tea having been defrayed by previous contributions the whole proceeds of the tickets, of which nearly 200 were sold, will go towards the building fund.

Correspondence.

BICENTENARY YEAR OF NONCONFORMITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you give me a nook in your paper for a few lines on a subject which I deem of no little interest and importance? Three years hence will be the Bicentenary year of English Nonconformity. On the 24th of August, 1632, our ecclesiastical existence began in the simultaneous ejection of the two thousand clergy who declined to obey the Act of Uniformity, and thus to a large extent became homeless and outcast for conscience sake. I am anxious that something should be done to purpose, commemorative of the occasion; and, perhaps, even I may suggest, with the hope that others more prominent in the affairs of our Christendom may feel that they are in a position not only to suggest but to act. What would be a suitable "Nonconformist Memorial" for the year 1862? My own mind is drawn out much towards my brethren—poor, penniless, deprived, in old age, as many of them are. Happily there is no law now to make them that for conscience sake; but still there are many to whom the Church is under an obligation she has never yet set herself, except in wearisome threadbare talk, to discharge; honoured men who do the work of their day eminently, and then, when evening comes, are allowed to linger and die in worse condition far than the Ejected Ministers, because unrobed and forgotten; yes, forgotten by those who owe to them even their own selves besides. It seems to me that something may be done at once, in arrangement, for the year 1862, to remedy this evil. I have often envied Dr. Reed the well-merited honour conferred upon him in regard of the philanthropic object with which his name stands imperishably identified, those Idiot and Orphan Infant Asylums; and I confess I should regard it as a corresponding honour were it possible to originate, though it were but by a thought, I will not say an Asylum, but a comfortable Retreat in infirmity and age for those who have preached Christ's holy Gospel, especially such of the three denominations which represent more directly the principles of the memorable Ejection. Might not a pattern institution of this kind be meditated, in the first instance, for the Metropolitan counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent? I would have it as little in the institutional form as possible. Twelve agreeable Retreat Cottages, for example, including land, would cost but 5,000*l.* These I would endow with 30*l.* a year each; the condition being that the occupant of each should possess otherwise not less than 30*l.* a year income, nor more than 70*l.* To produce the total endowment, 12,000*l.* must be invested, as also 3,000 for purposes of taxation and repair. Altogether 20,000*l.* would amply suffice. Surely the Evangelical Nonconformists of the three counties I have named are quite equal, with scarcely an effort, and in a few days, to compass so small an expenditure for so great a benefit. Is there, let me ask, no one philanthropist who will himself do it, single-handed? Were I thus pleading with Roman Catholics, or even with Methodists, for their own, I fancy the response would be very soon—and its influence would tell to similar advantage in other districts of the land. But we, rich as we are in detail, in more senses than one, are alas! how poor in public action! I would not, however, despair of something worthy of us for 1862.

Yours faithfully,

Sydenham, Nov. 5, 1858.

T. C. HINE.

INTIMIDATION AT CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There are many church-rate contests that never become known. It would be well if they could all be placed on record. I have lately heard of one that took place last year which is amongst the number of unrecorded ones. At a vestry meeting last year in the parish of Barthomley, near Crewe, a church-rate was refused by a large majority; a poll was demanded, when lo! on the polling-day none of the anti-rate party made

their appearance! Why? Because they had been coerced and intimidated by their landlords. The tenants of my Lord Crewe, and Sir Henry Broughton, to whom nearly all the parish belongs, had intimations sent to them not to oppose the rate. You may guess what would have been the consequence if they had disregarded these notices.

It would be well if it could become more generally known that illegal items invalidate a church-rate. Ours has never been legal, for a portion of the money is spent every year in paying for the heads of sparrows killed in the parish! What have sparrows to do with either the fabric or the worship? Perhaps the worthy churchwardens think that the chirping of the feathered tribe disturbs the worship, or that they destroy the fabric by pecking the mortar from between the stones.

Yours,

A NONCON.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND DISSENTING BAPTISMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Europe is convulsed by the abduction under compulsory baptism, in the Roman Catholic States, of a little Jewish child; and in the shame and indignation with which all enlightened Christians regard this incident I fully share. But my belief is, that in our own hands, we have a system the same, in principle, as that which we all condemn—a system between which, and that sanctioned by the Papal Government, the difference existing is just the same as that which exists between the head and the extremities of the same essential intolerance.

Only think, sir, and let your readers think, of all Dissenting baptisms being fully, formally, officially ignored in our National Schools! And now for the proof. We have "National Schools" in this town—professedly open for all children—largely supplied by public grants—underselling all other schools in the terms they propose; and able to do this because of the liberality of the public grants. And yet unless parents consent to a re-baptism of the child they send, that child must be registered as unbaptised. The master eagerly seizes the golden opportunity, however, to urge the christening by the Rector or his Curate, so that the child may be duly qualified for any profession which, in after life, may open to him. An incident has just come under my notice in which all this has occurred. The parent is a member of the church under my pastorate; and on applying, because of her limited means, for her boy's admission to our National Schools, she was told that no baptising by Dissenting ministers was recognised; not even mine, though Pastor of the oldest and largest Congregational church in Woolwich. I have seen the parent who makes this statement, and I have conversed with the master who fully admits it.

Mark the inconsistency of this case. I have sat for seven years, and now sit, as Poor-law Guardian with the Rector of this parish, and two other Rectors, and they know as I do, that in a population of more than 100,000 persons, who dying in the house, or at their private residences, are interred by our order as guardians, at the expense of the ratepayers, among the number many are children, and of these, in such a community, not a few are deserted children. What do these excellent men or their Curates know about the baptism either of children or adults buried at the parochial expense? They know nothing. In most cases they never saw or heard of them. They may have been Greeks, Jews, or even—to borrow the words of the Bishop of Exeter—Infidels! but they are all interred—prayers are read, and the guardians, from the poor-rates, pay the fees.

What Clergyman, what Bishop asked the Prince Consort, when married to our gracious QUEEN, whether he had ever been baptised—and if so—when, how, and by whom? He, though he had never been baptised by any episcopally-ordained minister, was admitted to the church, no question being asked for conscience sake. And all this was right—for these good men ought to know, that while they ignore baptisms administered by Dissenting ministers, they are not at liberty to do the same when standing at the grave of a child who received no other baptism than that of the midwife who attended at its birth. Let them ignore that baptism, and the law suspends them from the work and office of the ministry. To all friends of truth, freedom, and charity, I commend this grave question.

And remain, yours truly,

Woolwich, Nov. 8. JAMES CARLILE.

P.S.—I ought, perhaps, to state, that in the said "National Schools"—and I know in some others—all children are required (Dissenters of course included) to learn the Church Catechism—to attend the Sunday Schools—and to march to the parish, or other recognised parochial, church. The entire religious instruction of all such children is transferred from their own parents or pastors to clergymen, or their subordinates, who may be—and sometimes are—the advocates and defenders of Tractarianism. J. C.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—A distinguished Professor of the University of Berlin, Herr Deitrich, has lately produced a paper in regard to the world's population, and it is generally believed that it is the most carefully prepared and most reliable work that has yet appeared on this subject. After some detailed estimates in regard to the five great divisions of the world, he arrives at the conclusion, that the present population is about 1,283,000,000 as follows:—Population of Europe, 272,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000. Total population of the globe, 1,283,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum, in certain places where records are kept, is about one to every forty inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is about 87,761; the average per hour about 3,653; the average per minute sixty-one. Thus, at least, every second a human life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably seventy or eighty human beings born per minute.

CONFERENCE ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

It may be recollected that towards the close of last year, consequent upon the promise made by Lord Palmerston, as the head of the Government, that he would introduce a Reform Bill, as a Cabinet measure, if he remained in office, the Parliamentary Reform Association agreed to an "Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland," urging them to unite in support of an occupation suffrage for boroughs, a 10% occupation suffrage, at the least, for counties; vote by ballot, redistribution of seats, the election of a Parliament permanently for three years, and the abolition of the property qualification for members, which has since been carried. At the same time they appointed a committee to watch all proceedings in the House of Commons on the subject of reform. The broad outline of reform enunciated in the address having subsequently received the adhesion of a large number of the reform party in all parts of the kingdom, it has been deemed inexpedient by attempting any alteration in it to run the risk of weakening and disbanding an association which has proved opportune and effective; but the committee, considering it advisable at the present juncture to confer with their friends and supporters on the course that should now be adopted to give effect to the programme, summoned a meeting on Friday at the Guildhall Coffee-house, not in the nature of a political demonstration, but simply for deliberation and counsel, preliminary to future action. Under these circumstances, and as the meeting was confined to those specially invited, the attendance was not over numerous, though fully equal to the capacity of the room engaged for the purpose. There were probably about 120 gentlemen present, amongst whom were Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Roupell, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. Cox, M.P., Mr. White, M.P., Mr. Miall (late M.P. for Rochdale), Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Muntz (Birmingham), Mr. D. Nicoll, M.P., Mr. H. Brookes, Mr. Cunningham (Brentford), Mr. J. Taylor (Birmingham), Mr. Elt, Mr. Peter Carstairs, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Mr. Boyce, and Mr. G. Wilson.

Letters were then read from a number of gentlemen in various parts of the provinces, tendering their adhesion to the movement, and regretting their inability to attend the conference. Amongst others, from Mr. E. Potter, of Manchester; Mr. Bazley, of Manchester; Mr. Grimshaw, of Oldham; Mr. Tillett, of Norwich; Mr. Rock (Mayor of Hastings); Mr. Ridley, of Wrexham; Mr. Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford; Rev. W. Griffiths, of Derby; Mr. Calcutt, M.P.; Mr. Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P.; Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. W. Wilks, of Carlisle; Mr. Cowan, of Manchester; Dr. Begg and Mr. A. Fife, of Edinburgh; Messrs. Henry Vincent, Freeman, Thompson, Gibbs, and Ray; Mr. Colman, who enclosed a cheque for 50% in aid of the funds of the association; and Mr. Seeley, of Lincoln, who also enclosed 50%.

Mr. PRYCE (the Secretary) read the following statement of the proceedings of the committee since its appointment:—

It will be remembered that on November 6, in last year, a conference assembled at the Guildhall Coffee-house on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, at which an address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland was adopted. It was entrusted to a committee to obtain signatures to the address to issue it to the public, and to watch all the proceedings in the House of Commons on the subject of Reform, and to take such steps as circumstances might render expedient to embody the recommendations contained in the address in the measures adopted by the Legislature. One year having elapsed since the appointment of the committee, they avail themselves of the present opportunity to give an account of their proceedings, and to ask counsel of their friends generally on the course that should now be taken to give effect to their programme. The committee obtained for the address the signature of thirty-six members of Parliament, and of about two hundred and forty well-known earnest reformers in the United Kingdom. It was extensively circulated by means of separate copies, and by advertisement, and wide publication in the newspapers. Public meetings, unusually spontaneous, and sustained by local ability and resources, were held at Bradford, Blackburn, Bolton, Carlisle, Derby, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hanley, Leith, Norwich, Preston, Stockport, Salford, Worcester, Woolwich, &c., at which resolutions and petitions to Parliament were adopted in favour of the broad outline of reform advocated by the London committee. At Oldham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rochdale, the Tower Hamlets, Walsall, Nottingham, and some other places, the demand has been extended as far as "manhood suffrage." The Northern Reform Union, having its head-quarters at Newcastle, has especially done good service; and at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow there have been movements more or less in co-operation with this committee. In the House of Commons last session, although no general Reform Bill was introduced, the topic was kept before the house by the motions of Messrs. Locke King, Berkeley, Caird, Cox, and others, especially by the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament, and the successful division in favour of a 10% occupation franchise for counties. The debates and divisions were such as greatly to encourage the efforts of the united reformers, and the list of the votes on questions of reform has been published for the use of electors. At the parliamentary elections, and at the interviews between members and their constituents which have taken place during the recess, Parliamentary Reform has occupied a large share of attention, and opinions have been freely given and received in favour of the programme put forth by this committee. At Guildford, Mr. Onslow, whose name was originally ap-

pendent to the address, has been returned as member; and at Salford, the late Whig Under-Secretary of State has received appropriate information, while visiting his constituents, as to the extent of their wishes on Parliamentary Reform. Advantage has been taken of the recess to enlarge the lists of correspondents throughout the kingdom, and to make needful preparation for the anticipated struggles of next session, and the probable occurrence of a general election. The public press, both in London and in the provinces, has kindly rendered every facility for the transmission of intelligence, and has discussed with fairness and candour the changes advocated by this committee. Soon after their appointment, the committee found it necessary to obtain offices, and to engage the services of a secretary for the transaction of their business. They have, in no case, employed an itinerating or collecting agent, and have principally worked by means of an extensive correspondence, and the friendly co-operation of the press. In their labours up to the present date, including the preparation and publication of their programme, rather more than 600% have been expended, the greater part of which has been received in subscriptions limited to a few persons. The small balance due to their treasurer, together with the provision for the enlarged expenditure for the coming year, is a topic for the consideration of their friends to-day. The committee have hitherto abstained from attempting, on any large scale, to evoke popular demonstration in their favour; but they are sensible from the testimony which has been spontaneously offered, that their "broad outline" of reform has gained during the last twelve months a large accession of adherents, who perceive that by simple conditions of franchise it would provide for a real and comprehensive representation of the people, accompanied by a comparatively small disturbance of our present laws and institutions. It would admit within the pale of the constitution our artisan population, subject only to such conditions as are imposed on every class of the people; and their enjoyment of the rights of citizenship will furnish an additional assurance of the country's stability and progress. The committee reiterate the conviction that the plan entrusted to them is just, wise, and practicable, and its adoption by the legislature must follow, at no distant interval, its approval by the British people. They cannot close this statement of their proceedings without expressing the hope that the Conference will to-day decide on so bold and wise a course of action as must obtain the support of all earnest reformers, and compel the immediate surrender to the just demands of the people of a real, large, and comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. S. MORLEY moved the first resolution:—

That this Conference having reason to believe that the views laid before the country by the Parliamentary Reform Committee have been received with great favour, is of opinion that a bill intended to meet the wishes of the great body of earnest reformers throughout the kingdom should be prepared for introduction into the House of Commons in the coming session.

Mr. Morley said that there might be differences amongst them as to the extent of the programme of the Reform Committee.

It did not go far enough in some respects for him. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, for the sake of unanimity, he was prepared to concur in the general scheme which it set forth, and which he believed, if carried out, would be productive of great benefit to the country. (Hear, hear.) The experience of late years must satisfy everyone that unless they succeeded in making the House of Commons more the exponent of public opinion—unless they made it less of an aristocratic and more of a people's house they would never see an end put to state abuses, which were as rampant now as they were in the time of Castlereagh. (Cheers.) They must not expect a Reform Bill from either Whigs or Tories. They would remember how in 1832 Lord Grey held back when it came to the question whether they should have a Reform Bill that practically gave to the people their fair share of political power. What they were entitled to and what they must insist upon was a House of Commons that would admit of no aristocratic influence, and to accomplish that they must extend the present basis of representation to a very large extent. (Hear, hear.) They might have to wait, but let them wait rather than accept any temporary or unsatisfactory expedient. (Cheers.) He trusted they would unanimously pass some decided resolutions, and endeavour practically to carry them out. (Cheers.)

He was not so sanguine as the writer of one of the letters the secretary had received (Mr. Potter, of Manchester), who expected that the voting list might be increased to 5,000,000 by the adoption of the rating suffrage; if it were increased to 4,000,000 out of the 6,000,000 adults the population contained he should be satisfied for the present. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'LAREN, of Edinburgh, seconded the resolution, and expressed his opinion that next to the extension of the bases of the franchise the redistribution of seats was the most important point to be attained. He remarked that if they disfranchised the smaller boroughs it would add to the county voters, by transferring to the county list the 50% occupiers and the 10% freeholders in such boroughs; but by creating new boroughs and giving members to such towns as Birkenhead they would in some degree equalise this, by transferring many of the present county voters in those places to the borough lists. He for one should regard with great jealousy any plan that might be proposed by the Government for increasing the number of county representatives.

The Rev. T. W. BARLOW, rector of Little Bowden, referred to the inequalities in the representation under the existing system, and read a letter from Mr. Freeman, suggesting the amalgamation of small boroughs in groups, after the fashion of some of the Scotch Parliamentary boroughs.

Mr. M'LAREN remarked that the system of clustering a number of small boroughs together did not work well in Scotland, and as it often happened that boroughs many miles around were included within the limits of the same electoral borough, it entailed very great expense upon candidates, obliging them to keep an agent and all the machinery for canvassing in each. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TAYLOR, as the representative of the Northern Reform Association, declared that no scheme of Par-

liamentary Reform would be satisfactory to that body unless it embodied the principles of manhood suffrage. He did not believe that they would rouse the country to act with them upon the narrow basis of a rating suffrage, and he concluded by moving an amendment declaring that in the opinion of the meeting manhood suffrage should be the basis on which the proposed bill should be drawn up.

Mr. KNIGHTON, of Southwark, seconded this amendment.

Mr. SWAN, secretary of the Political Reform League, remarked that that body, numbering 1,000 members, differed with the National Reform Committee only on one point; they advocated a registered manhood suffrage, and he believed that this was very little different from the principle of the committee. Under these circumstances he recommended that they should unite, and by so doing they would command a power which would carry all before it.

The CHAIRMAN did not think it would be expedient to bind down the member who would be entrusted with the onerous and difficult duty of preparing and introducing the Reform Bill by any cast-iron rules. (Hear.)

Mr. WRIGHT, of Birmingham, did not consider that it would be practicable to obtain manhood suffrage immediately. Any measure that the radical party might bring in would be supported by the great mass of the people of Birmingham.

Mr. Cox, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Coningham recommended that the amendment should be withdrawn.

Mr. TAYLOR declined to act upon the suggestion, observing that unanimity, to be of any importance, must be real.

After some further discussion the amendment was put and negatived, eight hands only being held up in its favour.

Mr. ELT, of Islington, proposed to amend the resolution by inserting "or bills" after "bill," considering it likely that vote by ballot and the shortening of the duration of Parliament would be accomplished by special measures.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution so altered was unanimously carried.

Mr. ROEBUCK said a resolution had been placed in his hands which he had great pleasure in proposing—it was,

That this Conference believes that it gives effect to the opinions of the country in requesting Mr. Bright, M.P., after consultation with the friends of the cause with whom he may see fit to advise, to prepare and take charge of such a measure.

He could not presume to ask his hon. friend Mr. Bright to frame and introduce a bill if shackles were put upon him. He fancied his hon. friend was something like him in that particular, if he undertook to do a duty he would do it; he did not want to be shackled by any man's conscience but his own. He would leave the preparation of the bill to Mr. Bright, and place the responsibility upon his shoulders; his shoulders were broad enough to bear it, and he (Mr. Roebuck) was sure that his hon. friend would come out, as he had always done, with flying colours. It appeared to him that they were now at the commencement of a new era of reform. A Reform Bill had been hitherto the child of aristocratic condescension, and they were obliged to have faith and dependence upon persons who had been so good to their country. But now they were going to choose one of themselves to bring in a bill. (Cheers.) They would not ask Lord John this and Lord John the other, but they asked Mr. Bright—one of themselves. He knew their feelings and their wishes, what they were fit for, and what they were worth. It was no condescension on his part, he was only doing his duty. If his hon. friend would allow him he would give him some hints upon this matter, not with the view of shacking him, but of guiding him. He was an old Reformer; and if his hon. friend would allow him to allude to the great difficulties which would have to be overcome he would be doing him a favour. It appeared to him that the two great difficulties in the way of reform were the extent of the franchise and the distribution of the seats (hear, hear); and he believed they would find that the present Government would bring in a bill with a very wide extension of the franchise. They would attempt in that way to get into popular favour; but there would not be anything like a fair distribution of seats. He would say to his hon. friend, "Go as far as you can in lowering the franchise; you can't go too far for me" (hear, hear); but the great difficulty they had to conquer would be the proper distribution of seats. They had already heard a gentleman express an opinion that there should be a combination of boroughs. Now, he knew that that would be the most mischievous thing that could be entered upon. A combination of boroughs meant this,—say there were half-a-dozen of them, every man who came forward must have half-a-dozen agents, half-a-dozen committees, and he ought to have half-a-dozen breeches pockets. (Laughter.) They must so distribute the seats that all members must represent as nearly as possible an equal number of people. He did not, in confiding to Mr. Bright the task of drawing up this bill, subscribe to all his opinions. He differed from him in many things, but he had that confidence in his hon. friend's ability, probity, and honour that he believed no man was more deserving of the confidence which it was proposed to place in him. There were matters in which he would not take his judgment, but in this matter he had perfect confidence in him, and he believed that all his friends would go with him when he proposed that Mr. Bright should be requested to draw up the bill. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MIALL said he felt the greater pleasure in seconding the motion, because he could endorse in

his own mind the sentiment uttered by his hon. friend Mr. Roebuck, that this was the beginning of a new era for the cause of reform. The resolution recommended itself most to him, because it left the cause of reform in the hands of a man in whose judgment and honour they all had the greatest confidence.

The resolution was put and carried, and was followed by cheers.

Mr. BRIGHT, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said he had been previously informed by the committee by which these proceedings were arranged, that it was their intention to submit these two resolutions to the meeting, and, therefore, he did not come down without having considered. But he could say most truly that they placed him in a position of extreme difficulty.

With regard to the first, he did not think now for the first time that such a resolution was necessary; he had been of opinion for a long time, but especially during the last six months, that, if there were throughout the country as strong a desire for reform as they believed there was—if Reformers were as numerous as they supposed—if their case was as good as they believed it to be, that it was desirable at length that a bill proceeding from the Reformers themselves, from earnest Reformers, should be placed before Parliament and the country. He thought they had had sufficient experience to prove that statesmen who had been touching the question during the last few years had a very inadequate notion of that which was wanted, and of that which was necessary really to improve the representation of the people in the House of Commons. He had never for a moment suspected that the last two bills that were introduced were introduced with anything like a dishonest feeling towards the question and towards the country. He believed with regard to the last, which was introduced in the beginning of the year 1854 by Lord John Russell as a member of Lord Aberdeen's Administration, in fulfilment of a pledge previously given that he would introduce a measure of that nature—he believed if the truth were known that he had very lukewarm support from his colleagues in the Cabinet, and that the political party of which he was then supposed to be the chief did not much sympathise with him in his propositions. He had been fettered—as every man of his education, position, and class in this country must be fettered—he had been fettered by the great consideration—"How should he give to the people of England the full and fair representation to which they were entitled, and at the same time preserve intact, unbroken, and unimpaired the vast power, if not absolute supremacy, of the hereditary peerage?" (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bright) was willing to confess that, unless the people of England became less liberal, or the hereditary peerage more liberal, he did not see how that object could be accomplished; for he thought so far as they were called upon to act they must act under the impression that the people of England would not become less liberal, that they were entitled to exercise a greater power in the Legislature of the country, and they must hope that, whatever changes might be made in the House of Commons, the hereditary peerage would learn from what was passing in the country that it not only could but must make greater steps forward in accordance with public opinion than it had shown a disposition to do for many years past. With regard to the second resolution—for it was in that one that he was more particularly interested—he confessed that he had been thinking of it for the last two or three days, not only every hour but almost every moment. He knew the tremendous responsibility it imposed upon him if he accepted the charge they so kindly wished to intrust to him. He had no pretensions whatever either to lead the popular party out of doors, or to act as a leader in the House of Commons. He had never made any pretensions whatever to such a character, for he knew how much in many respects his disposition unfitted him for such a place. No man could lead a political party long or successfully who was not very pliant and supple—a laugh—though he might be able in some sense or other to follow the party. They knew he had not been very pliant. (Hear, hear.) He had always endeavoured to follow what he thought right in all cases that came under his consideration, but he hoped he was not unwilling, and he should not be unwilling, on that question with which he was more directly connected, to make whatever concessions were reasonable and necessary to promote the object that they had in view. The difficulties, however, were greater than those who had but little knowledge of the House of Commons would think. Members of Parliament were like other people, and differed upon every question that came before them, and they were not free from those jealousies which sometimes affected minds not constitutionally dishonest, but prevented them from giving that cordial co-operation which was necessary for the attainment of a great end. There were many who would not approve the choice made by that meeting of the person to take charge of this measure of reform, and would say with reason that it was presumption in him to accept the task; but he could not but think that whatever might be the bill that they promoted, and whatever measure ultimately passed, they must endeavour rather to meet the general opinion than to seek a permanent settlement of the question. Upon the question of the suffrage and the allotment of seats, whatever might be the provisions of a measure of reform, so many opinions were entertained that it would be vain to hope that any measure could be passed to which plausible objections would not be advanced. These difficulties would be encountered by any person in framing and conducting a Reform Bill, and therefore the task, hard enough for a Minister with a majority at his back, for a private or independent member, with no following and no power and patronage, no advantages to offer to the wavering, and who could promise nothing to those whom he asked to co-operate with him, the difficulties were almost insurmountable. They were none of them, in proposing this course, afraid of the great body of the people. The man who believed that a vote was a dangerous weapon had made but very little progress in the study of reform. When a man had no vote he looked for the enforcement of his views by violence, but give him the vote and physical remedies were entirely forgotten by him. (Hear, hear.) It appeared as though he had at once lost all power of doing evil and looked for the future only to the moral and constitutional weapon—the franchise. Therefore, in taking the course he was now taking he should not be actuated by any fear of any possible extension of the suffrage. It

was not looking fairly at the difficulty to say that if you offer one man a vote every man would be in their favour. Let them bear in mind that they lived in a country where till now it had been but a dream with the working man that he could have a vote at all. (Cheers.) They had a great House as hereditary legislators, and in the press they had a large number of newspapers, which appeared to exist but to support the dominant party, and occasionally doing a little for the public. And among the public they had great merchants, wealthy bankers, large capitalists, professional men who had been taught to believe that it was pernicious and hazardous to their position that political power should be spread with any degree of fairness among all classes of the people. (Cheers.) In framing a Reform Bill and in taking the necessary steps to carry it out, they must take into consideration not that class only that had never yet been able to obtain political power for itself, but they must also take into consideration all existing opinions, from the most timid and even the most retrograde to the most advanced and even most reckless. And it was by endeavouring to get all they could get, by invoking all the power to help them that they could command, that they would be able to propose to Parliament and to the country any great and satisfactory measure of reform with any chance of its passing into law. He thought the proposition to frame a Bill founded upon the principles laid down in the circular a good one, and he could not therefore refuse the onerous duty of preparing such a measure and conducting its progress through Parliament; but he must not be understood to undertake the framing of a measure which should in all its details coincide exactly with any programme that he had yet seen offered to the public by any existing association.

He took that opportunity of making some remarks in reference to observations that had been made upon the speeches delivered to his constituents at Birmingham. He understood that certain friends of the present Government thought he had treated them with less than fairness. But it had always been his policy to give to every Government a fair trial, and if at the end of that trial he has been obliged to condemn he attributed it to the faults of the Government rather than to any severity of justice or judgment on his part. They had no measure of reform from the present Government before them, and he thought he was therefore justified in warning Reformers against putting their trust in them, especially as they had, unfortunately, been all their lives divided from them. Mr. Bright, in conclusion referred to the means by which they should seek to arouse the country:—

There must be the usual work of petitioning, forming local associations, raising funds, holding meetings, converting such as are unconverted, if such there be, and stimulating and encouraging those who are ready to go on with us. We cannot hope to succeed by only a little help and a little exertion. We are engaged in the greatest of all undertakings to which a great people can apply itself—to make itself free without having recourse to any violent disturbance or committing any breach of order. We look forward to a victory achieved by peaceful means—by the peaceful but laborious and earnest co-operation of our fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) Therefore any man—whatever his rank, whatever his order, whatever his intellect, whatever his means, or whatever the time he may have at his disposal—this is a movement towards which he may contribute something; and if all the Reformers in the country will contribute but a little, success is certain. (Cheers.) You have asked me to take this great work in hand in conjunction with others who will give me their assistance, and though the difficulties are great, I believe I shall find that, in accepting the trust, I am not engaging in an impossible undertaking, as I believe it is an undertaking on which depends much of the happiness, the prosperity, and the future of this great country. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. P. GASSIOT moved, Mr. J. FILDE, of Manchester, seconded, and Mr. R. CHARLES supported the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That inasmuch as the power of the Parliamentary Reform Committee to co-operate with their friends throughout the country must be regulated by the funds placed at their disposal, it is desirable to commence an enlarged subscription, and that a list be now opened for that purpose.

Moved by Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, of London; seconded by Mr. CHARLES NEATE, of Oxford:—

That this Conference strongly recommends earnest Reformers throughout the country at once to organise associations and committees on as wide a basis as may be found practicable in their different localities, and thus to be prepared to pronounce judgment on any Reform Bill which may be introduced into Parliament, and to insist, without further delay, on a full and fair representation of the people in the House of Commons.

A number of subscriptions were then announced, including 50*l.* from Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., 50*l.* from Mr. White, M.P., 50*l.* from Mr. Roupell, M.P., 50*l.* from Mr. S. Morley, 50*l.* from Mr. Gassiot, 50*l.* from Mr. Salt, 50*l.* from Mr. Colman, 50*l.* from Mr. Seeley, 10*l.* from Mr. Coningham, M.P., and several others.

Mr. ROUPPELL, M.P., moved, and Mr. Coningham, M.P., seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which concluded the proceedings.

SEBASTOPOL GUNS AT YORK.—Two of the guns captured on the fall of Sebastopol were inaugurated at York on Friday afternoon last. The military would have joined the procession had not a countermanding order been received from the Duke of Cambridge, who gave as his reason for making the order that if the soldiers were allowed to take part in the procession it might be looked upon as an unfriendly act towards a now friendly power. This order had also the effect of preventing the officers belonging to the 8th Hussars from attending the grand banquet in the Guildhall in the evening, at which there were present among the guests—the Earl of Carlisle, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, and the city members, Mr. Westhead and Colonel Smyth. The Lord Mayor presided. The speeches were to a great extent hostile criticisms of Mr. Bright's Birmingham orations.

M.P.'s AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

On Wednesday Mr. Black and Mr. Cowan met their constituents at Edinburgh. Mr. COWAN, after vindicating his vote on the Conspiracy Bill at some length, alluded to Mr. Bright's speeches at Birmingham, deprecating in particular the attacks he had made on the House of Lords. The tendency of these speeches was, he feared, to incite the humbler against the upper classes of society. (A voice—"No.") Well, he sincerely hoped they would not; but it appeared to him that Mr. Bright, when talking of the 2,000,000,000*l.* which certain wars had cost the nation, had forgot to put into the opposite scale, the inestimable blessings which we enjoyed of security from foreign invasion, and the priceless rights and liberties which we had inherited from our ancestors, and which he hoped we should be enabled to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. (Cheers.) Mr. Cowan, after making explanations as to his conduct in reference to the University Bill, the Annuity-tax Bill, and other Scottish measures, expressed his willingness to agree to an impartial inquiry into the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act and his desire to have the billeting grievance removed. Mr. BLACK had hard work to justify himself for supporting Lord Palmerston, and as to the Reform Bill, said such a blessing had been looming in the distance through three, if not four Ministries. He doubted, however, if the advent of this boon would be hailed with much favour by any party, especially by the Liberals. (Ironical cheers.) He should hope, however, that it would disfranchise a number of the close boroughs. This would let loose a good many seats, in which case justice would not be done to Scotland if it did not receive an addition to its representatives. In regard to the extension of the franchise, his opinion was, that the safest ground on which the franchise could be based, was the holding of property; and as small proprietors are as careful as any for the preservation and prosperity of their property as larger, it was not necessary that the amount should be large. Mr. Black adverted to the late difficulty between France and Portugal.

Had Lord Palmerston been at the head of the English Government—a few hisses and loud cheers—the Emperor would have thought twice—(cheers, some hisses, and loud cheers renewed again and again)—before he would have insulted and wronged the oldest and firmest ally of England, before he would have contemptuously thwarted the people of this country in their long-continued and philanthropic efforts to abolish the accursed slave trade, efforts in which they have expended countless treasure and thousands of lives. (A Voice—"War again.") The Emperor would have hardly ventured to have violated international law, and give an example and encouragement to powerful despots, which they will be too ready to avail themselves of, to set justice at defiance, and insult and trample on the weak. The Emperor is a shrewd politician, and knows the men he has to deal with. I hear some gentlemen say, "War again." Do they mean to say that we are to stand up without ever even making a protest when one of the despotic powers of Europe tramples on one of the poorer powers? These gentlemen would say that it was right that Poland should have been partitioned, and that every insult should be submitted to rather than go to war. I hate war as much as anybody else. But there are things even worse than war. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Black proceeded, at great length, to advert to the Universities Bill, and particularly to the removal of the patronage from the corporation. He referred, in conclusion, to the Annuity-tax Bill, which was lost last session, on the second reading, by 130 to 129, but which he was determined to introduce annually till the question was settled. At the close of their speeches the members were pelted with a hail-storm of questions, which at length exhausted the patience of the meeting, and it broke up in noise and confusion.

At the annual *soirée* of the Gateshead Temperance Union, held in the Mechanics' Institute, West-street, Gateshead, on Wednesday evening, Mr. HURT, M.P., for the borough, on taking the chair, delivered an address, in the course of which he expressed his decided opinion that any attempt to enact in this country the Maine Liquor Law would not only fail of success, but would fail in a manner which would render its advocates very sorry that they had ever proposed it. It is to be remembered that the Maine Liquor Law commanded in its favour a vast preponderance of the whole of the population of the States that adopted it. Indeed, so strong and so uniform has public opinion been in the State of Maine in regard to the traffic in spirituous liquors, that the application to the Legislature was almost a work of supererogation. Before the law was made no man dared open a dram-shop in the State of Maine, and a minister of religion who should be known to be in the use of spirituous liquors would have been hooted when he appeared in the street. The only thing to be done in this country was by moral agency, to create just such a state of feeling here.

The members for Newport, Isle of Wight, met their constituents on Friday. Captain MANGLES, M.P., in the course of his address while taking exceptions to some of Mr. Bright's opinions, spoke of his two addresses at Birmingham as "two of the most wonderful speeches perhaps ever delivered before an English constituency." Mr. BUXTON, M.P., dwelt at some length on the conduct of the late ministry, and then came to the question of reform. As to the coming Reform Bill, he looked forward to it with a great deal of hope, for whatever the people in this land set their hearts upon they would inevitably obtain; and he did not feel alarm that too much power would be thrown into the hands of the working classes; and if he had any misgiving respecting an extension of the suffrage, it

was that it might increase the cost of elections. It had to be considered whether the tendency of the Reform Bill might not be of a Conservative kind, as the Conservatives might amalgamate with the moderate Liberals, and thus measures of progress might be impeded. What the Reform Bill would be it was at present impossible to say. If Lord Derby and the Conservatives did not carry it, turn them out, and bring in Lord John Russell, who, he thought, was the most qualified in this matter; and the Liberals might bring in a proper Reform Bill with Lord John in power. (Cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAMS, M.P. for Lambeth, met his constituents on Monday evening at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to express his opinions on politics, and to give an account of his votes and speeches in the last Parliamentary session. After a few introductory remarks, Mr. WILLIAMS said that he had not been absent from his duty in the House of Commons one day or night during the last session. After giving a sketch of the late session, he said:—

When he made the motion for referring the military estimates he drew attention to the fact that, while under the government of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, the army and navy estimates only amounted to 11,570,000*l.*, the same estimates under Lord Palmerston's government reached the enormous sum of 22,522,000*l.* (Shame.) The proposed expenditure of the present government was but little less. What was there in the state of the country to call for that monstrous increase? (Hear, hear.) The French Emperor's name was used as a bugbear, but the truth was that there never was a Sovereign upon the throne of France whose inclination and interest were so much in favour of keeping peace with this country, and he thought Louis Napoleon was too clever a man to neglect his own interest. Then, again, the total expenditure of R. Peel's government was 15,730,000*l.* less than that of Lord Palmerston last year. (Hear, hear.) A return to the old rate of expenditure would enable Parliament to abolish the Income-tax, the malt-tax, hop-duties, and the tea-duties. In the Civil Service estimates there had been an increase from less than 2,000,000*l.* in 1830 to between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* last year, independent of the expenditure for the Customs and revenue departments. If the committee which he had moved for had been granted he was certain that many millions could be saved without injury to the public service. He had also proposed to impose probate duty upon landed property (hear), and also upon the property of deans and chapters, but without success. Having visited Cherbourg, he had no doubt he would be expected to say something of what he saw there. (Hear, hear.) He saw all that concern of which so much had been said. No doubt the place was wonderfully fortified; but what had we to do with that? We did not want to take Cherbourg, so let it be fortified as much as it pleased the French. Some had talked as if those mighty batteries could be floated over to attack us. The only reason for the apprehension that had been expressed by some parties was to enable the Government to dip deeper into the pockets of the people. (Hear, hear.) But there could be no cause to fear Cherbourg under any circumstances, for we had a large fortified harbour immediately opposite at Portland, which, even at present, in its unfinished state, was capacious enough to contain the whole British navy. There was not the least reason to fear Cherbourg, and especially when the extent of our national defences was considered. Last year there were voted 59,380 sailors and marines. The army, the militia, enrolled pensioners and yeomanry cavalry amounted to 220,000 men for the defence of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to a 12,000 Irish constabulary. Those figures did not include the colonial forces nor the 92,000 men voted for India, and he thought they were sufficient to dispel any fear of attack from any foreign Power.

Mr. Williams then adverted to the reform question, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers. A resolution, expressing approval of Mr. Williams's past conduct and confidence in his future, was then adopted, with which the proceedings terminated.

RAJAH BROOKE'S MISSTATEMENTS ON MISSIONS.

The services in celebration of the anniversary of the Leeds District Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society commenced on Sunday week, and were concluded on Tuesday evening. On Monday there was a tea-meeting at the Town Hall to which some 1,200 persons sat down. The audience was afterwards increased to 2,000. John Jowitt, Esq., occupied the chair. After addresses from the chairman and the Revs. J. Edkins and G. W. Conder, the Rev. Joseph Mullens followed, and in the course of an eloquent speech adverted to the subject of religion in India, and Sir J. Brooke's assertion that missions had proved a failure. He said:—

India was now open to them, and they had got a hold upon the country more thoroughly than they had ever had before, and he asked them as a Christian people to go up and possess the land in the name of the King of kings. (Hear, hear.) Their own society had not suffered any loss by this mutiny, but altogether there were ten missionaries, with their wives and families, murdered, and mission property to the value of 70,000*l.* destroyed in the upper provinces. As to the property they need not care a straw, for there was little doubt of its restitution under the rule of so firm and so just a soldier as Sir John Lawrence. (Loud applause.) That officer had ruled the Punjab by compelling a just but firm restitution of property seized by lawless depredators, and the same policy was carried out at Delhi, when Mr. Montgomery took charge of it. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, so far as missionary losses were concerned, they need have no fear when they met with such just governors, because they knew that under their rule the people of India would be compelled by the most stern but just authority to restore that which they had destroyed to the very last farthing. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Lawrence had recently laid before the Government his views as to its policy with reference to religion. (Hear, hear.) The policy which he proposed was a righteous one, and whilst expressing his thankfulness

for the avowal of those opinions, he hoped they would resolve to sustain Sir John Lawrence's hands to the utmost of their power. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it so difficult to decide what the Government should do or should not do, in connexion with these religions. Government had relation to human rights and human liberties, and it was the duty of the Government to preserve those rights, whatever the dogmas or the practices of any religion in the world. So far as any religion really interfered with human rights, a just Government was bound to interfere with that religion—(hear, hear)—but when they entered the domain of pure religion, that which pertained to the conscience only, they would ask the Government to let them alone. (Hear, hear.) And thus he wished the people of this country to come forward and sustain the hands of Sir John Lawrence, by insisting that all the connexion which had subsisted between the Government and temples, mosques, and tombs in the past, should be done away with; and that for the future they should leave Hindooism for the Hindoos, Mohammedanism for the Mussulmen, and then they would esteem it not merely a comfort, but an honour that the Government would leave Christianity entirely to the Christian Church. ("Hear," and loud applause.) After thanking the friends in Leeds for the subscription of 570*l.* towards the special Indian mission, for enabling the society to send out twenty additional young men to India, he remarked that at no previous time had there been so many applicants offering themselves for mission labour. At the present moment there were no less than twenty-five applicants who requested to be employed by the directors upon foreign missionary service. Thus whilst God was convincing the minds of his people that they ought to do more for him than they had hitherto done, he was working with them in providing the men who were to do the work. (Hear, hear.) In dwelling upon these topics he had almost forgotten that the cause of missions, and especially of missions to India, was once more brought to the bar of the people of England. Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, had declared the other day at Liverpool that they had really done nothing in India, that if they had done something with the Mohammedans, they had done nothing at all among the Hindoos, and they stood just in the same position as they did at the commencement of the present century. Lord Ellenborough had some months ago made a similar statement in the House of Lords, when he said that if they were driven out of India the next day they would not leave twelve sincere converts behind. He denied those statements, and after detailing four or five deeply interesting instances of conversion at the society's institution at Calcutta, to the general education of which they were most careful to superadd as complete and thorough a knowledge of the Gospel in its doctrines, evidence, and morals as they could possibly get into the minds of students, Mr. Mullens continued by remarking that he had mentioned those cases to show the difficulties with which their young converts had to contend, from the intense opposition of their parents, but they were not the only converts at that institution, and he would declare that he had seen twenty-eight young men baptised there during the past seven years. (Hear, hear.) He also knew that in the Free Church Institution they had baptised from fifty to sixty within the last ten or twelve years; that in their own institution at Madras, Mr. Hall had baptised, during the last five or six years, twenty more; that the Free Church Mission there had done the same; that Dr. Wilson, at Bombay, had done the same. (Hear, hear.) That was the answer he gave to Sir James Brooke. (Applause.) But again, in their English institutions in India they had 14,000 scholars, and in the schools where the native and other languages were taught, 80,000. From the former of these, at least twenty young men were every year baptised. (Hear, hear.) Still further, let them go over other parts of India. He had seen hundreds of Christians within a few miles of the great temple of Jugger-naut, men who had fought their way through almost insuperable difficulties, and who were now consistent members of Christian churches. There were hundreds of churches, holding from 500 to 600 converts every Sabbath day; and in the church of Tanjore he had seen crowds worshipping God, and hundreds of boys and girls giving their responses to the services and prayers, just as in England. (Hear.) He had travelled over five thousand miles of Indian territory, and had visited a very large number of stations and missions in which Christian churches were growing up; he had had the pleasure of being acquainted with hundreds of Indian missionaries, of corresponding with them, and knowing exactly what was the work they were accomplishing over the whole continent of India; and he knew that when they said they had many native churches, containing eighteen thousand communicants, and a body of Christians numbering altogether 112,000 individuals, worshipping on the Sabbath day as regularly and constantly as the Christian people of that town did in their churches, they told nothing more than the truth. (Applause.) He affirmed, therefore, from the knowledge that he had gained by his own eyes and his own ears, that the statement of Sir James Brooke was utterly untrue. (Renewed applause.) He said this without fear of contradiction, and his assertion was corroborated by Sir John Lawrence, in those wonderful letters of his, in which he urged upon the Government the absolute necessity of the adoption of a Christian policy in regard to the government of India. Thanks be to God, they had many sincere converts in India, men who had fought their way to the Gospel through many trials, and who were living holy and consistent lives, not being ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. But Sir James Brooke said they were where they were at the beginning of the century! He might ask a dozen questions to prove that that statement was untrue. Were they in the position Dr. Carey was? He had no dictionaries, no Bibles, no translations. They had ten translations, they had dictionaries, Bibles, vocabularies, and Christian books by dozens, and this was the way in which they were now working. (Hear, hear, and applause.) There was also a vast conviction in the minds of the Hindoos, quite apart from their Christian converts, that Hindooism would go down and be supplanted by Christianity. They saw the Hindoo festivals deserted and the temples in ruins, and in many places people were asking, "Why don't Government order us to be Christians, and we would be so to-morrow." (Loud applause.) Let not the Christians in this country be afraid of the testimony of men who talked about missions in India, but never travelled there to see whether they existed. (Hear, hear.) He had travelled himself, and he told them what he had seen with his own eyes, and what he was not afraid to publish amongst his own

brethren, who knew the facts of the case. Let him, therefore, commend their missions to their care, to their efforts, their liberality, and their prayers, and let them all pray the God of all grace that they might have converts in the future, exceeding an hundredfold all the blessings which he had really conferred upon them in days gone by. (The rev. gentleman sat down amid loud cheering.)

The Rev. C. HARDIE, in seconding the resolution, made a few general statements respecting the work of the London Missionary Society in the South Seas. The South Sea mission had at least this one thing to recommend it—that the manifested results of the labours of the missionaries were as great, if not greater than in any other part of the mission field. (Hear, hear.) He had the happiness, in the beginning of 1855, to visit all the stations of the society in the South Seas, and was delighted to see that the work was going on most prosperously. At the present moment, upon the most correct calculation he could make, he believed there were at least 270,000 professors of the Protestant Christian faith in that part of the world, of whom about 46,000 had been collected into Christian Churches. (Hear, hear.) In connection with their own society, scattered over some fifty islands, there were at least 100,000 professors of the Christian faith, and of these 8,000 were consistent members of Christian churches, while they were perhaps more than double that number who were really converted men and women, but who were not yet actually united to the society. He did not know whether even the Samoan Islands might not even set an example to some in their efforts in the mission cause, considering they were only just beginning to obtain money. Last year they collected more than £2,000 for the support of their own teachers, in addition to which they contributed about £700 to the London Missionary Society. (Applause.) Further, they made large collections for the native evangelists, fifty of whom, with their wives, had been sent to fifteen islands where heathenism prevailed, and at these more recent stations no less than 25,000 natives had renounced their idolatry, and five Christian churches had been formed.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS and Mr. E. BAINES. The latter gentlemen expressed the warm satisfaction he had experienced in listening to the singularly clear and instructive statement of Mr. Mullens upon the subject of the connection of Government, or rather, the utter want of connection of Government with the religions of India. He trusted that the connection between the Government and the religions of India would always be that of absolute neutrality—of simple pure protection, and that the civil governors of India would neither sanction the superstitions of the Hindu or the Mohammedan on the one hand, nor, on the other hand, by their interference mar the efforts of the missionaries to convey Christian truth to the vast population of that empire. (Applause.)

The anniversary services were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening, when a missionary meeting specially for the young was held in Belgrave chapel. There was a numerous attendance, the audience being composed principally of those for whom the service was intended. The Rev. J. R. Thomson having engaged in prayer, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds occupied the chair. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. C. Hardie and Rev. J. Mullens. The Rev. J. Edkins offered a few remarks on the idol worship of China, illustrating his observations by numerous heathen gods, which he exhibited to the audience; after which the meeting terminated.

THE BRADFORD POISONINGS.

There has been an inquiry before the magistrates, relative to this shocking tragedy. Neal, the manufacturer of the lozenges, spoke to the extensive use made of "daff" in the adulteration of cheap spices. "Daff" is not plaster-of-Paris, as stated elsewhere, but Derbyshire spar, very similar in its constituents. He stated that, after supplying Hardaker with the 40*lb.* of lozenges, all that was left, including the "scrap," were put into Scotch mixtures in his own shop; but his wife and himself had been engaged since in picking them out. In this way he had recovered four or five pounds' weight of poisoned lozenges, and burnt them. Mr. F. W. Rimmington, analytical chemist, who had made an analysis of some of the lozenges sold to the deceased's grandmother, and also of lozenges found on Hardaker's stall, stated that each lozenge weighed about 43 grains, and the average quantity of arsenic contained in each was between 14 and 15 grains. On Friday, Charles Hodgson, druggist, of Shipley, at whose shop the arsenic was supplied; William Goddard, his assistant; and Joseph Neal, confectioner, of Stone-street, Bradford, the manufacturer of the lozenges—were committed for trial at the next Yorkshire assizes for manslaughter. Bail was taken.

The number of deaths which have occurred from having partaken of the poisoned lozenges is 20, and there have been 196 cases of illness reported from the same cause, but these are not by any means the whole number of persons that have suffered by partaking of the lozenges, 5*lb.* of which, at the least, are known to have been sold.

On Saturday, Jane Stead, wife of John Stead, of Croft-street, Bradford, went to the police-station in a state of great mental anguish, and said she had just received information that a married daughter of hers, aged 34 years, the wife of Jacob Ainsworth, of Water-lane, Leeds, and two of her children, aged 4 and 2 years respectively, had died from having eaten some peppermint lozenges. It seems that the daughter was in Bradford on the Saturday night, and bought a quantity of lozenges at William

Hardaker's stall. A portion of the deleterious composition she ate herself, and gave some of it to her two children.

A public subscription has been opened in Bradford for the purpose of aiding the surviving sufferers. Most of them are among the working classes.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The new Lord Mayor has been fortunate in the first day of his reign. A finer November day than yesterday was scarcely possible in the English climate; the atmosphere was bright, clear, and bracing, and at noon the sun shone forth with autumnal splendour. The streets were thronged from London-bridge to Westminster, and rarely have there been so many spectators of the procession. Within the limits of the City business was almost entirely suspended. Nothing novel was introduced into this year's procession; banners, gay uniforms, handsome equipages, military bands, and the gilded chariot of the Lord Mayor, were the principal features of the pageant. The reception of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Wire) was highly favourable, but his predecessor (Alderman Sir R. Carden) appears to have given offence by some decisions in his magisterial capacity, as he was repeatedly assailed by cries of "Costermongers for ever," "You must move on," "I'll put yer down," and similar complimentary expressions which appeared to give considerable annoyance to his footmen.

After leaving Guildhall the procession passed through Gresham-street, Coleman-street, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, King William-street, to the top of Cannon-street, where it turned on its direct route to Westminster. It passed through St. Paul's churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and along Whitehall, to Westminster-hall, where an immense number of persons had assembled to catch a glimpse of the new city king and of the minor civic lights. They proceeded in the first instance to the Court of Exchequer, where they were received by the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Baron Watson, and Mr. Baron Channell.

The Recorder introduced to the learned Barons the worthy Alderman who had been elected by his fellow-citizens Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, and who, since his election, had received the gracious approval of Her Majesty.

The Lord Chief Baron said he had to congratulate the Lord Mayor on receiving at the hands of his fellow-citizens the highest honour they had to bestow. As a member of the profession of the law, he made his congratulations with peculiar pleasure.

The Queen's Remembrancer administered the usual oaths to the Lord Mayor; and Sir R. W. Carden appointed his solicitor to make the necessary returns connected with his year of office.

The Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor, invited the learned barons to the banquet at Guildhall. The Lord Chief Baron said that some members of the Court would attend. The Lord Mayor and the other officials then proceeded to the other courts in order to invite the judges. The procession on its return was joined by the Lady Mayoress, the ambassadors, Her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, judges, members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

THE BANQUET.

The grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs to celebrate their accession to office took place in the Guildhall. The hall was decorated for the occasion with all the splendour which usually characterises this time-honoured civic festival. The usual varieties of applause were meted out to each of the distinguished strangers as they passed into the Council Chamber. Lord John Russell was much cheered. So was Lord Brougham, and still more the Bishop of London. The reception of the Duke of Malakoff went far to justify his excellency's assertion that the English adore him, and that of Lord Derby was a complete ovation.

After dinner the usual loyal toasts were successively given by the Lord Mayor, and subsequently, "The Army and Navy."

General PEEL, in returning thanks for the army, mentioned the interesting fact that her Majesty had that day conferred the rank of Colonel on the Prince of Wales. The gallant general also stated that there were at the present moment in India an army of 93,000 men, which he trusted would be sufficient for the restoration of tranquillity in that country.

Sir J. PAKINGTON briefly acknowledged the toast for the navy, at the same time pledging the present government to keep our naval defences at the highest pitch of efficiency. Whatever might be the expense, it was the imperative duty of this country to maintain the supremacy of the sea. The right hon. baronet also congratulated the navy on the fact that a member of the royal family had adopted the service as a profession.

To the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, Marshal PELISSIER replied in French, in a few brief and energetic phrases. The empire was, he said, now, as ever, peace, and his personal anxiety was above all things to preserve that peace, more especially between France and England. He had no doubt but that the wisdom of his sovereign, aided by the loyal

co-operation of his allies, would preserve that peace without any important interruption.

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that the members of the present Cabinet had acceded to power in the middle of the session, and hitherto had been chiefly employed in perfecting the unfinished measures of their predecessors. Now, however, they could bring in measures which were all their own, and if they chose they might commence a brilliant and important career. (Cheers.) They could modify the institutions of the country so as to make them in accordance with the wishes of the people, they could introduce retrenchment, economy, and reform in the administration of the national finances; they might, if they liked, cheapen the administration of the law, and introduce such measures of reform as would conduce to the moral, social, and political welfare of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was received with loud and general cheering.

The Earl of DERBY, in his reply, gave the following sketch of the position of the country:—

We have been blessed by Almighty Providence with a harvest more than usually abundant, and which in the south, at least, has been gathered in with unparalleled success. We have a revenue which has fully realised the anticipations of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, money is abundant, trade and commerce are slowly reviving from the panic of last year, and labour is amply remunerated, because there is abundant employment for it. As a proof of the demand for labour, I may state the gratifying fact that whereas from September last year to the following March there was a fearful augmentation in the rate and extent of pauperism, this year not only has that augmentation disappeared, but the amount for the last week in September was considerably lower than for the same period in the previous year. (Hear, hear.) Let us next cast our eyes abroad, and I rejoice to say that I have entire confidence—that I have every reason to believe that there will be preserved to the world the inestimable blessings of peace. I will not say that complications may not occasionally arise between countries, but this I may say with every confidence that I am speaking the truth, that all the great powers of Europe are convinced, if not of the sinfulness, at least of the evils of war, and that the valuable labours of diplomacy are directed—never with more success and zeal than at the present time—to smooth difficulties, to remove obstacles, and to find for disputes between countries a peaceable rather than a hostile solution. (Hear.) If I turn to the great empire of India, although I must admit that hostilities, or rather bloodshed, is still going on—still I believe I may congratulate the country on the fact that in the main an organised rebellion has been put down. For months, perhaps, there will be bands of marauders, partly from desperation and partly from inclination, who may harass our troops, but the organised rebellion is at an end, and when the return of the dry season shall restore action to our troops, I have no doubt but that the energy and skill of Lord Clyde, combined with the discretion and judgment of the Governor-General, and supported by the reinforcements which have been sent out from this country, will soon restore matters to their normal state of tranquillity. May I not also express a hope that the gracious message of peace and mercy which her Majesty was advised to send out will most probably bring all classes back to their allegiance, and restore not only our supremacy, but the general peace of the country. (Cheers.) Turning to another great empire, still further eastward, I rejoice to state that the operations and negotiations carried on by her Majesty, in conjunction with her august ally, the Emperor of the French, have led to the termination of a very anomalous series of hostilities. Of the commencement of those hostilities I shall say nothing, but I now rejoice to say that further bloodshed has been put an end to, and treaties have been entered into, which will be important not only to this country, but to the general interests of commerce and civilisation. (Cheers.) I should do gross injustice to one of the most deserving of public servants if I did not take this, the earliest opportunity, of declaring that for the success of those negotiations England is deeply indebted to the ability, the untiring zeal, the determination and energy of the Earl of Elgin. (Cheers.) Besides settling the Chinese question, that distinguished nobleman gave a most unexpected extension to our commercial relations, by entering into negotiations with the hitherto secluded, but by no means unimportant, empire of Japan. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, I believe that the treaty which we have entered into with that country will, if properly made use of, tend greatly to the development of the commercial interests of this country.

He stated the grounds on which, and the policy by which, he thinks, the general peace may be maintained—

I believe that the policy best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm and temperate maintenance of our own rights, and a careful deference to the rights of other nations, and all possible abstention from interference in their internal affairs. (Hear, hear.) I would add, a determination not to give or take offence, and a determination, if offence should unhappily arise, to have, in the first instance, recourse to that principle which, to its eternal honour, was settled in the Paris Conference, viz., that of referring the matter to the friendly offices of some neutral country. (Cheers.) Lastly, I hold that we should observe an unflinching adherence to all our treaty obligations. (Hear, hear.) These are the principles of her Majesty's present Government—these are the principles upon which we desire to act—and these are the principles which, when we are called upon to account to Parliament next year, we expect to show we have unflinchingly and inflexibly maintained. (Cheers.) The result of these principles has been that peace has been maintained; that we continue the most friendly relations with all the great powers, but especially, I may say, in corroboration of what fell from my gallant and illustrious friend, the Marshal Duc de Malakoff, that there never has been a moment in which our relations with France have been on a more friendly footing than at present, or when on both sides of the Channel there was a stronger desire to maintain that alliance which has now so long and so happily subsisted. I believe that alliance to be not only a blessing to the two countries principally concerned, but an advantage to the whole civilised world.

Of the measures of domestic reform for next session, he said:—

At this moment, having enjoyed that brief period of repose which is allowed to a minister of state, I am, along with my colleagues, actively and seriously engaged in maturing and considering the details of those measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the session to submit to the impartial judgment of parliament and the people. Of the character and spirit of these measures I will say this much—that as a conservative government we look with reverence and attachment to the great institutions of this country, institutions under which, I will venture to say, the people have enjoyed as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, and as perfect independence in word and action, as ever did any nation on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) But neither shall we forget that these institutions have not been the creations of a day, nor the simultaneous operations of a single generation. We know that they have been brought to their present comparative perfection by successive additions and improvements, and that they possess a flexibility which enables them to be adapted to the growing wants and wishes of the people; and, therefore, although I cannot gratify your lordship's very natural curiosity with regard to the precise mea-

asures we mean to introduce, still I can assure you that they will not be framed to please this or that class, but the community at large. We shall not legislate for the high or the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well understood benefit of all classes of the people. (Hear.)

The noble earl concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor. The LORD MAYOR returned thanks, and gave "Lord Brougham and the House of Lords." LORD BROUGHAM, in acknowledging the toast, recalled the memory of a former anniversary, when, in common with others of his then colleagues, he had attended in the Guildhall to receive a splendid token of the City of London's appreciation of their exertions in the cause of Reform. The toast of "The Judges" was acknowledged by the LORD CHIEF BARON; after which the LORD MAYOR gave "The House of Commons and the Chancellor of the Exchequer." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged to return thanks on behalf of the House of Commons for a compliment cordially offered, and which he could assure the Lord Mayor was as cordially accepted. He trusted the time was far absent when the health of the House of Commons would be received otherwise than with favour in the chamber in which they were then entertained. The Bishop of LONDON acknowledged "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese;" and, after one or two other toasts, the LORD MAYOR gave "The City Members and Lord J. Russell." LORD J. RUSSELL briefly returned thanks. He said that, of course, in any measure of Reform that might be brought forward the City of London would have a deep interest, and its members would give it their closest attention.

Immediately after this toast the company retired to the drawing-room.

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to be Colonel in the Army. The Prince yesterday entered on his seventeenth year.

Adopting the cry of Mr. Bright, for "a bill, a good bill, or no bill at all," the chartists of Newcastle have commenced to organise the two counties of Northumberland and Durham for a vigorous winter campaign. Numerous volunteers have enrolled themselves, and it is intended that a demonstration of the two counties on a grand scale shall shortly be held.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Yesterday evening, at a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's, Chelsea, the subject of the "Confessional" came under discussion; Mr. Miles occupied the chair. Mr. Churchwarden Leet hoped the meeting would treat the subject with the seriousness it demanded. He moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament on the subject. Mr. Perry seconded the motion. Mr. Rabbits supported the motion. In the double capacity of a Protestant and a Dissenter, he viewed with alarm and detestation these inroads on the Protestant Establishment of this country.

A deputation from the Wesleyan Conference had an interview with Mr. Secretary Walpole yesterday at the Home-office.

The fractured portion of the telegraphic cable between Dover and Calais has at length been discovered, and will be replaced by a new piece, which will be "spliced" on as soon as the weather becomes more favourable. The operation is not expected to occupy more than half a day, so that telegraphic communication between this country and Paris *via* Calais, will doubtless be speedily resumed. The accident occurred about five miles from Calais, through a ship's anchor catching hold of the cable.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Richard Ely assassinated last week in Queen's County, Ireland, was held on Monday. Several magistrates were present. Two witnesses only were examined,—one of them his brother, and the other the medical attendant, who proved that the gunshot wound was the cause of death. Verdict—"Wilful murder against persons unknown." The magistrates are now holding a private inquiry. The evidence against the murderer, who is known, is becoming more complete. He has absconded, and an active search is being made after him.

A meeting was held in Camden Town last night on the subject of the desecration of the dead in St. Martin's Cemetery. Great indignation was expressed by both speakers and audience at the outrages which have been perpetrated. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the conduct of the parochial authorities, and declaring that all lawful means should be employed to prevent the execution of the powers which they possess.

A banquet is proposed to be given to Messrs. Bright and Gibson in Manchester, to congratulate Mr. Bright on his restoration to health, to celebrate the return of himself and Mr. Gibson to Parliament, and to thank them for their patriotic conduct in public life. The committee numbers nearly six hundred gentlemen of Manchester and its neighbourhood. The banquet is fixed for the 18th of December.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer here, to-day, coastwise and by land carriage. The demand was less active than on Monday; nevertheless, that day's prices were well supported. We were extensively supplied with foreign wheat; but the quantity fresh to hand is under 5,000 quarters. All kinds were held firmly, at very full prices; but the business done was limited. Floating cargoes of grain sold at full prices. Fine barley sold steadily—other kinds slowly, on former terms. There was a moderate sale for malt, at full prices; but oats—owing to large arrivals from abroad—were the turn lower. Beans, peas, and flour realised Monday's currency.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1858.

SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY Mr. Alderman Wire, the Lord Mayor Elect, was inaugurated in office. It is not necessary to inform our readers that the new chief magistrate of London is an advanced Liberal in politics, a Dissenter in his Ecclesiastical views, and a zealous promoter of religious and philanthropic movements in the metropolis. Mr. Wire is a self-made man. The Recorder of London, in addressing the Barons of the Exchequer, failed not to point out that the new civic potentate commenced life as an articulated lawyer, from which he had risen by his own "zeal and intelligence," that he had given much attention to affairs of public interest, and was known as the energetic advocate of principles which were at one time held by a minority. The new Lord Mayor was yesterday very cordially received by his fellow-citizens in his progress to and from Westminster to Guildhall, and commenced his reign by the judicious curtailment of the annual show.

The circumstances at the banquet at the Guildhall last evening were a symptom of the extent of the social revolution that has for many years past been silently at work. It is something new for the Prime Minister, the head of the aristocracy and Conservative party, to deliver his annual civic oration at the board of a Radical and Dissenting Lord Mayor, and to receive at his hands a programme for the future. Unlike his predecessor, however, the Lord Mayor, while throwing out hints as to the measures by which Ministers might distinguish their rule, avoided anything like a partisan tone, and kept his suggestions within the bounds of good taste. He baited the hook, as Lord Derby confessed, "with great skill and address." We can only regret that Mr. Alderman Wire did not signalise his mayoralty by substituting for the stereotyped toast, "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," one less sectarian and more in harmony with his own opinions, as well as the liberality of the times.

The speech of the head of the "Conservative government" was not only a vindication of progressive reform, but a clever review of the general position of the country in respect both to internal affairs and external relations. Lord Derby draws a picture of diminishing pauperism, and increasing prosperity at home—speaks of the "gracious message of peace and mercy which Her Majesty was advised to send out upon her accession to her Indian Empire," as likely, in conjunction with other means, to restore tranquillity and contentment in Hindostan—rejoices at the termination of the "anomalous hostilities" with China, and at the opening of Japan by Lord Elgin's new treaty. Of course his lordship declines to anticipate the programme of next session, but states that himself and colleagues are "actively, daily, and assiduously engaged in considering and maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which he hopes by the commencement of the session to be able to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament"—measures which "will be couched in a spirit of not endeavouring to serve this or that section of the community, but the whole people—not to legislate for the high or for the low, for the

rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit and advantage of all classes."

It is difficult to take exception to any portion of Lord Derby's felicitous address. But his allusions to our foreign relations were conceived in the best taste and contrast most favourably with the bravado of Lord Palmerston at the Guildhall banquet a year ago. Instead of vulgar intimations that we are prepared to face any enemy however powerful, Lord Derby spoke of the increasing desire of the great Powers of Europe to maintain peace, and stated that the labours of diplomacy were directed with zeal and success "to smooth difficulties, to remove obstacles, and to find in every difference which may occur between various Powers a peaceable rather than a hostile solution." His lordship's exposition of the basis of his foreign policy was eminently satisfactory:—

My belief is (he said) that the policy on the part of the country which is best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm but temperate maintenance of our own rights; in the next place, a studious and careful recognition of, and respect for, the rights of others, together with an anxious desire not to interfere unnecessarily with the internal affairs of other States; and also a determination not willingly to give or to take offence; a determination, if offence unhappily arise, to have reference to the principle which, to its endless honour, was embodied in the protocols of the Conference of Paris, viz., to resort in the first instance not to hostilities but to the good offices and the mediation of some friendly Power. Last of all, my Lord Mayor, I hold, as the cardinal point of all our foreign policy, the firm and unflinching adherence, in spirit as well as in the letter, to every treaty obligation into which this country may have entered.

As the result of the foreign policy they have pursued, the British government, Lord Derby declares, is at this moment upon the most friendly terms with all the great powers of the world, without exception, and more especially with France. Speaking of our neighbour across the Channel, he says, "Never was there a moment in the history of the two nations when their relations stood upon a more perfectly friendly footing." His lordship's prominent allusion to the arbitration principle adopted at the Paris Conference, and his dignified rebuke of the insolence and assumptions of Englishmen in their dealings with foreign, especially Asiatic, nations, are signs that the Government of which he is the head are the *bona fide* representatives of a pacific foreign policy.

Next to the Lord Mayor's banquet, the most important political events of the week are the Reform Conference at the Guildhall Coffee-house, to which we have adverted elsewhere, and the departure of Mr. Gladstone, as Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. The announcement that the right hon. gentleman will return home before the real work of the session is commenced, belies the suspicion that he desires to escape from an embarrassing session. His acceptance of such an appointment under any circumstances, diminishes the distance between himself and the Government that has nominated him to the post. But Mr. Gladstone deserves credit for a sincere persuasion that he may accomplish the immediate object of his mission—to reconcile the Ionians to British rule. His Hellenic sympathies, and his conciliatory manners, specially fit him for a task of such peculiar difficulty.

The Papal Government have published a very weak defence of the kidnapping of a Jewish boy and baptising him as a Christian, keeping the lad meanwhile a close prisoner from his parents and relatives. A case of somewhat an analogous nature has arisen in our own dominions. A Hindoo youth, converted to Christianity in the Free Church College of Madras, has refused of his own accord to return to his parents, who applied to a legal tribunal for redress. The Supreme Court of Madras, having accepted the testimony of three members of the youth's family that he was only thirteen years of age, have pronounced for the father against the Missionaries, and authorised the employment of compulsion for the restoration of the boy to his home. It is impossible to call in question the propriety of this decision. As the *Times* justly remarks:—"We may naturally lament that a Hindoo youth impressed possibly with genuine convictions of Christian truth should be torn, as it were, from the waters of life, and plunged again by our own hands into the slough of error and despair; but we know that we are dealing uprightly in restoring a child to his parents, and that an adherence to uprightness is the best policy, not only for strengthening our administration, but for recommending our faith."

The downfall of the Manteuffel administration, and the inauguration of a new ministry at Berlin, are the first steps in that change in Prussian policy which was anticipated as the result of the accession of the Prince of Prussia to power. A legitimate government takes the place of an intriguing faction, and exhibits a reverence for legality, and for the requirements of the consti-

ution, which is more favourable to future progress than the announcement of a flaming Liberal programme.

The Emperor of the French has not abandoned "slave trade in disguise" too soon for the interests of Western Africa. The last mail from that region tells of the suppression of legitimate trade, and the increase of local wars, both of which events arise out of the more lucrative traffic in human flesh and blood, and the necessity of providing war-captives to supply the market. Even a Louis Napoleon is powerless to undo the misery already inflicted upon the negro race by his ill-considered schemes of "free emigration."

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

"The straw moves!" The vivid utterance of old William Cobbett almost unconsciously escapes our lips, as we survey the results of the Conference of Reformers, held in London on Friday last. At this time last year the advanced Liberals, in supposed proximity to a struggle for Parliamentary Reform, were without a programme, without a policy, without a leader, and, consequently, without organisation—now they have got the first three, and possess a sound nucleus for the last. It is something to have an organic vitality, though it be nothing more than a seed. We know that if it be dealt with according to the laws of its nature it will grow. It is not like a heap of sand which the next wind may blow away. It will grow, we say—and hence, we may tend it with assiduity, watch it with hope, help to develop it by suitable nourishment, and reasonably anticipate that, at no distant day, we shall sit down contentedly in the shadow of it. A great change this—far greater than it seems—a change from death to life—from inorganic lawlessness out of which nothing could come, to a germ of law capable of being expanded into a fruit-yielding institution. The labours of the Conference, brief and unostentatious though they were, resulted in a *birth*—the birth of a new political party—an infant, as yet, it is true—but an infant perfect in its formation, and capable of being nurtured into a stalwart man. Radical Reformers could scarcely have desired a happier result.

We do not value the outcome of this Conference a whit the less—rather the more—that it left so much to be filled in hereafter. Fixed and angular features in infancy are somewhat ominous of premature dissolution. It had been easy to have mapped out a most symmetrical design, definitely complete even in its minutest details—the only objection to such a method of proceeding would have been that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to infuse life into it. The plan of the Conference strikes us as by far the wiser one. They laid infinitely more stress upon securing a vigorous and practical intellect, and a thoroughly sympathising heart, for the guidance of future effort, than upon any mechanical perfection of adjustment. To that mind and heart they presented a rough indication of what they wanted—the raw material which they desired to be worked up into a fabric for which they anticipate a popular demand. They prescribed no conditions. They laid down no restrictions. Their confidence was in their *man*—in his avowed agreement with them as to the substantial provisions they would enact—in his deep sense of responsibility—in his incorruptible integrity—in his robust common sense—in his intellectual competence—in his indomitable energy. To him they have committed a *programme* which shadows forth the main features of what they think the next Reform-bill ought to be—with this charge—"Take these materials the worth of which you have yourself recognised, and make them up, so far as your judgment may deem suitable, into a practical measure such as will fit the spirit of the times. And when you have done so, take what steps in Parliament may seem to you to be the wisest, to procure for it the acceptance of the Legislature. Upon you we devolve the responsibility—and to you we pledge our best exertions for your success." We pointed out the necessity of proceeding in this method some few weeks ago—we are delighted beyond measure to see our ideas so auspiciously realised.

Not less satisfied do we feel with the spirit with which this charge was tendered on the one hand, and received on the other. It was a peculiarly graceful act in Mr. Roebuck to stand forth as the representative of Radical Reformers' and express his and their solicitation to Mr. Bright, to become their leader in the approaching conflict. There was a heartiness and generosity of tone in what he said, all the more striking because he limited his adhesion and subordination to the matter of Parliamentary Reform, which cannot but carry with it great moral weight. The pre-eminence which the hon. and learned member for Sheffield so spontaneously ceded to the hon. member for Birmingham in this particular instance, it were ridiculous for any other Radical to claim. He had pretensions which none other could have put forward,

but he gracefully, we may say eagerly, put them aside, that he might set an example of enlisting under the generalship of John Bright, and thus proving his disinterested devotion to the cause of Parliamentary Reform. It was a noble deed the significance of which, we may hope, will pass from chief to chief, and from rank to rank, until the entire body is pervaded by a spirit of loyalty and discipline. On the other hand, Mr. Bright's acceptance of the trust thus laid at his feet, was declared in terms of so much diffidence, of so true an appreciation of the difficulties to be encountered, and of so deep a sense of the overwhelming responsibility cast upon him, as may well give the country assurance that he can measure the magnitude of his undertaking, and that he will do his utmost to achieve the great ends of it. The *Times* may characteristically sneer at his caution—but true-hearted Reformers of every class will draw fresh hope from it. They, at least, will not think the less of John Bright should his command develop in him the best qualities of a leader, and teach his countrymen to regard him as the Sir Colin Campbell of Reform.

And now comes, with tenfold force, the obligation to individual self-sacrifice and exertion. Reformers, at length, and not until after much thoughtful and anxious effort, have been got into position. Here, properly speaking, their duty commences. The road is open before them—the line of march indicated with sufficient precision—a general in whom they may confide has been elected to the command-in-chief. We are no longer a crowd—we are an army. Foremost among the qualities which will prepare us for inscribing a new chapter of English history, is loyalty. We are not now to criticise—we are to act—we are to act in support of aims and movements some of which we may think might be improved upon, and some of which we may be unable to see all the reasons for. We must learn to confide and obey. No progress can be made until we do. Then, in the next place, we ought at once to set about demonstrating both our confidence and our readiness to help, to those around us. A small nucleus of organisation ought forthwith to be formed in every town—an acting Committee—to enrol members, to collect funds, to put themselves in communication with the Committee in London, and to hold themselves in preparation to show fight when the time comes. The Radicals everywhere should make their *pronunciamento* as soon as possible—and, having done so, collect, organise, and place at disposal, the munitions of war. Let them see to the state of the Parliamentary Register—let them ascertain the opinions and position of their representatives—let them, where necessary, engage suitable candidates. The first battle will be fought by the constitutional body. Thus much we may take for granted. It is for that ultimate service that it behoves us all to be in training. More will depend upon our thorough discipline than upon our numbers—but we shall not be wanting in numbers if we are true to our flag. When we have fully mastered the art of stepping together, we shall be in trim for wrestling victory from our antagonists.

THE GRACEFUL RETREAT.

It was whispered about town last week, that the country was again to be jockeyed out of a Reform Bill, and that Lord Palmerston was meditating, for the benefit of the Conservative Government, a return of the left-handed compliment which that party paid him in the early days of last session. The manoeuvre to be resorted to was said to be the following. As soon after the Royal speech should be delivered as the forms of the House would allow, and before Her Majesty's present ministers could bring forward their plan for the amendment of our representative system, the noble ex-premier was to submit a resolution on the conduct of our Foreign Office towards Portugal in the late collision of our old ally with France, in a *bonâ fide* attempt to suppress the Slave Trade. Upon that question which, it was imagined, would carry the sympathies of the nation along with it, and which might be used to convict the British Government of truckling to the hostile policy of the French Emperor, the strength of parties was to be tested—and it was hoped by some, and feared by others, that the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, by dexterously appealing to the strong feeling of his countrymen against any revival of the accursed traffic, and by vehemently denouncing the abandonment, at a critical moment, of an old and faithful ally, might succeed in enlisting a majority of votes in favour of an implied censure of the existing Cabinet. It was supposed that ministers themselves would welcome a pitched battle on this ground—that being defeated they would have a sufficient constitutional pretext for dissolving Parliament, before producing their Reform Bill—and that a General Election would carry them so far into the heart of another session, as to furnish an

excuse for again postponing the question until 1860. We describe this precious plot as we heard it. It, no doubt, embodies the conceptions of expectant underlings—but whether Lord Palmerston ever sanctioned it, or even heard of it, we regard as very problematical.

Be this, however, as it may—whether the intrigue were only a club embryo, or whether it were a definite purpose—we have to congratulate our readers on the fact that it has been annihilated by the Emperor of the French himself. Napoleon III. has happily, we almost say, gracefully, retired from the false position in which he had placed himself in the affair of the *Charles-Georges*, and given Europe to understand that however prompt and even harsh he may have been in vindicating the independence of the national flag, he is not the man to countenance any policy which really threatens a revival of the Slave Trade. In a brief but emphatic letter to his cousin, the Governor General of Algeria, after explaining his motive for acting with such stern decision in demanding the restoration of the captured vessel, and saying “in this circumstance, I needed the profound conviction of my good right to risk a rupture with the King of Portugal of those friendly relations which I feel a pleasure in maintaining with him,” he goes on to add, “If, in fact, labourers recruited on the African coast have not their free choice, and if this enlistment is nothing more than a disguised slave-trade, I do not desire it any price.” He therefore directs his cousin “to inquire into the truth,” suggests to him “as the best mode of putting an end to continual causes of conflict,” the substitution of Asiatic Coolies for African Negroes, and invites him “to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of resuming with the English Government the negotiations that were commenced some months ago.”

Now, how far Coolie emigration, as carried on by ourselves, keeps clear of the objections which attach to the African slave trade, we shall not inquire. Our readers have frequently been troubled with our opinion on this question. Nor is it our purpose at the present moment to challenge the declaration of the Emperor in his letter, that “enterprises contrary to progress, humanity, and civilisation will not find a protector in him.” Let these matters pass, as unsuited for immediate discussion. What we see in this letter is the real desire of Napoleon to preserve his intimate alliance with this country. If it were true, as suggested by the Russo-Belgian paper, *Le Nord*, that the Emperor's peremptory treatment of Portugal was a mode of intimating his indifference to the good-will of Great Britain, and that he chose thereby to snub us on that part of our national policy on which we most sensitively pride ourselves, he has subsequently convinced himself that the game was not likely to result in much advantage to himself. We suspect, however, that Count Walewski was the real author of this irritating project, and that he has been overruled by the Emperor's keener sagacity. At any rate, his letter to his cousin cuts the ground from under the feet of those intriguers who wished to play upon our national horror of the slave trade, with a view to ensure Lord Palmerston's return to office, and stave off, for another session, Parliamentary Reform. The position in which Napoleon's letter leaves the entire question involved in his treatment of Portugal, is such as to take from the most dexterous tactician all opportunity of founding upon it a party or popular movement. It certainly could not be bettered by idle resolutions of censure which could only result in once more complicating a matter for which the Emperor's good sense has found a timely and agreeable solution.

We trust, however, that the pithy document to which we have above referred, will act as an emollient—for we are not sanguine enough to hope a cure—in those outbreaks of Gallophobia which disfigure portions of our body politic. We have heard enough of Cherbourg as “a standing menace to England.” We might have supposed, had we listened to the barkings of “Tear'em,” that the Emperor of the French was always on the alert to discover a pretext for invading Great Britain with a hostile intent. Well, we must say, that he masks his designs, if he really entertains any, with impenetrable secrecy—“hides them in smiles and affability.” He seems far more eager to preserve a friendly understanding with us, than we with him—and knows how to check himself in mid career when the pursuit of his policy would bring him into probable collision with the national sentiment of England. To those who are perpetually ringing changes on the necessity of guarding our coasts against sudden surprise, as though France were a freebooter watching for spoil, we would recommend the study of the Emperor's letter to his cousin. It may help to demonstrate to their satisfaction that Louis Napoleon's policy does not admit of his breaking with this country—

that, consequently, he does not desire to keep aloof what he knows to be causes of quarrel—and that an expenditure by us of some additional millions a year with a view to protect ourselves from his supposed enmity would be nothing but a foolish waste of money, wrung out of our credulous prejudices by political craft, and so enfeebling our power to meet any great international emergency when it does come. But after all, silly John Bull is easily led by the nose.

BAD AIR AND BAD DWELLINGS.

THE quarterly report of the Registrar-General invites attention anew to the sanitary condition of the population and to the importance of good air, pure water, thorough drainage, and comfortable dwellings, as affecting the general health. According to this official document, the deaths in England for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounted to 98,260. If the mortality had been at the standard rate deduced from 63 of the least unhealthy districts, the deaths would have amounted to 73,088; consequently the deaths in excess of the comparatively healthy average, or the unnatural deaths, amounted to 25,172; of which 20,146 happened in the large towns, and 5,026 in the small towns and villages. 100,000 “unnatural” deaths, that is, deaths from preventable causes, in the course of a year, seems a high estimate; yet facts which have again and again been adduced indicate that the estimate is not very wide of the truth. It is undoubtedly true that, with the greater comfort of the people and increased attention to sanitary laws, the rate of mortality is steadily diminishing. Even for the last quarter the Registrar is able to record that the deaths are 146 below the average.

Particular cases bear out this gratifying conclusion. Thus in the city of Ely, the ratio of deaths has diminished from 26 to the 1,000 in 1843-9, to 17 to the 1,000 in 1856-7, owing, to a great extent, we may infer, to the construction of a good system of drainage, the supply of purer water, and the removal of accumulations of filth. If, then, by these simple precautions the lives of some sixty persons out of the population of that small cathedral city have been annually saved, we may reasonably expect a large diminution of “unnatural” deaths by similar attention to the laws of health throughout the kingdom.

Unhappily there are too many illustrations of an opposite character in proof of the vital importance of sanitary precautions—one of the most painful of which is quoted in these returns. The parish of Great Horwood is a rural district of Oxfordshire. The village is situated on the ridge of a hill, in a parish pleasantly wooded, with fine pastures and fruitful corn-fields, occupied by a population wholly agricultural—conditions highly favourable to health and longevity. Typhus fever, however, was, in the Michaelmas of last year, imported into this rural hamlet, and found there a too congenial soil. The Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford tells the sad story. The fever attacked a servant in one of the best houses in the place. He then goes on to tell how the brothers and sisters of the servant, also fell ill in their home; how all the people of a room over filthy water, in the worst house in the parish, were attacked, and three of the family died; and then how the inmates of a new row of houses and of old cottages were visited by the village plague. Between last Michaelmas and July of the present year 125 persons, one-sixth part of the population, were laid low by the epidemic, and of these eighteen died. The writer sums up by ascribing the continuance of the disease during these nine months in various degrees of contagion, overcrowded dwellings, putrescent matter, and an insufficient supply of fresh air, or as it is called, bad ventilation. In so thinly populated a district the ravages of preventable disease are easily traced—but who can follow its silent progress in the crowded courts and alleys of our large towns? Such returns as those of Dr. Letheby, the city of London Medical Inspector, harrowing as they are, present only part of the truth. We hear far more of crowded neighbourhoods being opened and their wretched inhabitants cleared out, than of new abodes being found for the evicted. They mostly fly to districts already overcrowded, and the evil is aggravated instead of cured. Everywhere “rookeries” and fever-stricken courts are being cleared, but how little care is taken to provide homes for the poor creatures thus turned houseless upon the world?

A notable instance of the evils that flow from this clearance system appears in a petition presented to Parliament last session, signed by some of the most respectable inhabitants of Kensington, and recently reprinted. It appears that in consequence of the “improvements” made in the Kensington Gore estate by the Royal Commissioners, a small hamlet, known by the name of Gore-lane, inhabited by about

sixty poor families, and comprising a population numbering about 300 souls, was swept away. The consequences of this summary proceeding are thus described by the petitioners:—"Many families had to seek shelter in houses previously greatly overcrowded; so that the misery and mischief arising from insufficient dwellings for the poor in the parish of Kensington has been greatly aggravated, both to the persons evicted and to those in whose dwellings they have established themselves. Decency and morality, cleanliness and comfort, have been effectually banished from them." The petitioners properly ask that the Royal Commissioners should be required to purchase some land in the parish of Kensington, and to build thereon as many dwellings as will provide in comfort and decency for the same number of parish poor as have been evicted from the hamlet of Gore-lane.

Is not this case an epitome of the movement going on in the metropolis and other large towns for uprooting unhealthy localities? What is being done beyond a few isolated efforts, in the metropolis, to find improved homes for the evicted poor? Why is not capital more frequently invested in speculations which have proved to be as remunerative as they are benevolent? We hope the example of Edinburgh will not be lost upon other of our large towns. In that city last week, at a meeting of gentlemen favourable to the promotion of improved dwellings for the working classes, it was resolved to form an association on the limited liability principle, with a capital of 5,000*l.*, in 500 shares of 10*l.* each. There are no doubt many obstacles to the proper working of such societies, but some of the preliminary difficulties will probably be removed in Edinburgh by the formation of a committee amongst the working men themselves to co-operate with the new association. We shall watch with great interest the progress of this movement to provide the industrial classes of the northern metropolis with improved and healthier dwellings.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR UPON THE FREE EMIGRATION OF AFRICANS.

The *Moniteur* contains the following letter from the Emperor to his Imperial Highness the Prince, who is charged with the ministry of Algeria and the Colonies:—

ST. CLOUD, Oct. 30, 1858.

My Dear Cousin,—I earnestly desire that in the very moment of the termination of our difference with Portugal touching the *Charles-Georges*, the question concerning the engagement of free labourers from the coast of Africa may be examined once for all and settled in accordance with the true principles of right and humanity. I energetically demanded from Portugal the restoration of the *Charles-Georges*, because I shall always maintain intact the independence of the national flag; and in this circumstance I needed the profound conviction of my good right to risk a rupture with the King of Portugal of those friendly relations which I feel a pleasure in maintaining with him.

But, as to the principle of engaging the blacks, my ideas are far from being fixed. If, in fact, labourers recruited on the African coast have not their free choice, and if this enlistment is nothing more than a disguised slave trade, I do not desire it, at any price. For enterprises contrary to progress, humanity, and civilisation, will not find a protector in me.

I beg you, then, to inquire into the truth, with that zeal and intelligence you bring to bear on everything you take in hand; and as the best mode of putting an end to continual causes of conflict would be to substitute the free labour of the Indian Coolies for that of the Negroes, I invite you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of resuming with the English Government the negotiations that were commenced some months ago. Whereupon, my dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLÉON.

Sir John Burgoyne reached the Hotel des Invalides on Friday, in charge of the funeral car of Napoleon Bonaparte, a relic which the French are very proud of having received from England; and Prince Napoleon was there to accept it in the name of the Emperor. He said:—

I receive it as a testimony of her desire to efface the poignant remembrances of St. Helena, as a pledge of the friendship which unites the two sovereigns, and as a proof of the alliance which exists between the two nations. May this alliance long continue, for the happiness of the human race! May it reserve for the future as great results as those which it has already produced.

Winter has set in in Paris unusually early and with great severity. It freezes hard in the middle of the day notwithstanding a bright sun.

A letter in the *Nord* states that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has received an official warning in consequence of an article in the last number by M. Forcade.

M. de Montalembert will probably have an opportunity of making a great display of eloquence at the bar of a French court. The article which he published in the *Correspondant* has not only placed the paper, but the man himself, under a legal process. He has had to make his appearance before a magistrate for the purpose of being interrogated, and his trial will probably take place, if it takes place at all, before the present month is finished. It is said that the illustrious orator will defend himself, and that

he will appear at the bar surrounded by the first men in France. He will be assisted by M. Dufaure, and the defence of the editor of the *Correspondant* will be undertaken by M. Berryer. The *Patrie* says that several foreign journals have erroneously asserted that if M. de Montalembert should be convicted he will come within the operation of the Public Safety Bill, and may at any time hereafter be transported for life without trial. Such assertions proceed upon a mistaken view of the law of Feb. 27, 1858, which enumerates the offences which may entail the tremendous consequence above mentioned. A political libel is not one of them.

The invitations to Compiègne are much more numerous than was generally anticipated. They include upwards of twenty English people, among whom are Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady Clarendon, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord and Lady Craven, and Lord Alfred Paget. It is announced that a Council of Ministers will be held there once a week.

It is authoritatively stated that Napoleon III. is taking steps to carry into execution a favourite plan of Napoleon I. for laying up stores of corn, after the manner of the Pharaohs, in every large town, during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity. The protectionists like this plan, which they think will secure them altogether against foreign importations.

At the opening of the law courts on Wednesday, after the long vacation, M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the brilliant Procureur-General, who has hitherto been considered remarkably exempt from the spirit of funkism which now pervades all classes of functionaries, astonished his audience by telling them, in the course of a glowing panegyric upon the Emperor, that the judges ought, above all things, never to forget that they rendered justice in his name, and that they should strive to be the representatives "not only of his public authority, but also of his private and personal sentiments." This doctrine is certainly novel in the Palais de Justice. Is it meant as a hint to the judges who are to try Montalembert?

M. Amadée de Cesena has issued a heavy pamphlet, "*L'Angleterre et la Russie*," in which he says (without a sigh), "Destiny has already marked on the dial plate of empires the hour of England's decline." We may be good for six months or so; but, "before the present century shall have completed its last year, the mistress of the ocean will have sunk to the level of Holland." "America and Russia, the two Romes of the future, shall occupy the vacant space."

The Imperial Government of France has administered a practical and downright rebuff to its *protégés* on the Tiber by an act at once peremptory and unmistakable. There were a few Jews of late implicated in the murder of a jeweller at Caen, named Pescara, and the criminals were tried and convicted at the Calvados assizes. Guhenheim, who is condemned to convict labour, and his wife, have thus lost the rights of citizenship, and can claim no civil or family authority whatever; his children had been taken to the workhouse; and the nuns in charge of them began by baptism forthwith. The great Rabbi of Paris, Isidore, was directed by the Consistory to claim these infants, being next *in loco parentis*. The Prefect of Calvados wrote up for instructions to the Home Department and Minister of Public Worship. Instantly a positive command was sent down to deliver the children up to the Rabbi for education in a Jewish orphan asylum. Thus, with one hearty kick, the whole scaffolding of rotten canons and Ultramontane figments was sent to Erebus.

PRUSSIA.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

The following is a correct list of the new Prussian Ministry:—

Prince Hohenzollern—President of the Council.
Baron Rudolph von Auerswald—Minister without a Portfolio.
Baron Schleinitz—Foreign Affairs.
Baron Von Patow—Finance.
Herr Flottwell—Interior.
Baron Von Bonin—War.
Von Bethmann-Hollweg—Public Instruction.
Von der Heydt, Minister for Trade and Industry.
Dr. Simons, Minister of Justice.

The *Times* gives the following particulars respecting the new Ministry:—

Baron Schleinitz was Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1849, when the King took the oath to the Constitution, from which position he was ejected by the intrigues of Baron Manteuffel.

M. von Auerswald was President of the Ministry in 1848, immediately after the revolution. He is a staunch Liberal, very popular, and leads the Right Centre in the House of Representatives.

M. von Patow is a decided Liberal, and has always been opposed to the extension of the army. As it is known that the Regent is favourable to such an extension, at least so far as the officers are concerned, it would appear that he has waived this point of difference in order to secure the services of M. von Patow.

The appointment of General von Bonin as Minister of War is a direct defiance to Russia, at whose demand he was dismissed from the same post during the Crimean War.

M. von Bethmann-Hollweg, leader of the Left Centre, and of the Liberal Protestant party, refused to sit in the late Assembly because the King would not dismiss his Ministers when defeated by overwhelming majorities.

M. Flottwell has not as yet sided with any party.

With regard to other arrangements, it is understood that Baron Bunsen was invited by the Regent to repair to Berlin with the intention of offering him a portfolio in the Ministry, on the formation of which the Baron's

advice was taken. For the present, however, it is decided that he will not enter the Ministry, as he prefers to take his seat as an independent member of the Upper House. It is reported that Count Pourtales and Baron Usedom will be appointed to high offices, and it is understood that important changes are pending in the Prussian diplomatic corps.

Of the late Ministry it may be remarked that they could not be expected to resign, as they had all along declared that they would remain in office till the King dismissed them. After having been plainly informed by the Regent that the time for their resignation had arrived, and still continuing to cling to office, the Regent had no choice left him but dismissal.

The Prince of Hohenzollern, the father of the Queen of Portugal, is a man of great political insight and military acquirements. He is, though a Roman Catholic, a decided Liberal, and his nomination to the Presidency of the Council is a strong proof that the Regent, a strong Protestant, fully appreciates his abilities. The Prince was very popular at Düsseldorf, where he resided for some time as the Commander of a Division of the Prussian army, and it is said that his strategical knowledge, coupled with a great talent for administration, will probably lead to his filling one of the highest commands in the Prussian army should circumstances require it.

An address to the independent and constitutional electors of Pomerania has just been published by a committee of about thirty persons of the highest rank and standing in the province, to secure the return of fit and proper representatives at the ensuing elections. The address is founded on the programme of the Breslau Constitutional Election Association, but in addition lays down as part of their political creed the following important articles of faith:—Civil and religious liberty, responsibility of ministers, free trade, the liberty of the press, and the non-interference of the ecclesiastical authorities in lay matters. The address has been favourably received, and numbers of signatures have been added, both at Stettin and in other parts of the province.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 3rd inst. says that the Government had just presented to the States-General three bills, the first two for the abolition of slavery at Surinam and in the Dutch East India Islands, and the third for regulating the indemnity to be paid to the owners of slaves. The expense of carrying out this measure is calculated at 13,588,670 florins, or 3,051,040 florins less than that of the former bill.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

We learn by telegraph that, in conformity with the notifications of his Plenipotentiary at the Germanic Diet, the King of Denmark has issued a proclamation abrogating the Constitution for Holstein. This is a concession to German wishes.

SPAIN.

M. Olozaga, the late Ambassador in Paris, leader of the progressist party, has been returned by no less than six constituencies.

The new Spanish Cortes consists of 349 members. The result of 257 elections is now known, and of these the Spanish Government candidates have triumphed in 222 districts, while the opposition counts but 29 votes. It is calculated that the entire strength of the opposition in the Cortes will not exceed 40 votes.

As soon as the result of the elections in Spain was known, Marshal O'Donnell waited on the Queen, when her Majesty received him with much kindness, and told him that he continued to enjoy her confidence, and that she trusted in his energy and talents to carry on her government.

The police have discovered in the Province Guipuscoa a secret correspondence of the Pretender with foreign courts. Some other important papers have also been seized.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on the 4th. The King in his speech expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the *Charles et Georges* did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his Government.

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., speaks of the feeling of resentment among all classes in that place against—not precisely the French people, but the French Minister, for the proceedings in the case of the *Charles et Georges*. Even the Miguelite party, and such of the old aristocracy as had held aloof from the Government of Donna Maria da Gloria, and her son Don Pedro, and whom nothing could hitherto conciliate, have warmly approved the conduct of the Marquis de Loulé on this occasion.

TURKEY.

Constantinople letters of October 27th, announce that the French, English, and Sardinian ambassadors have presented notes to the Porte against the political system likely to result from the return of Mehemed Ali Pasha to power.

The inhabitants of Volo, in Thessaly, exasperated by the exactions of the authorities, have claimed the protection of the European consuls.

The same letters state that the English consul at Rhodes has struck his flag, in consequence of an insult.

At Tripoli, in Barbary, a plot, concocted by dervises, for an attack upon the Christians had been discovered. Several consuls, the French amongst others, gave shelter in their houses to the residents under their protection. The Government had placed the town in a state of siege, and restored tranquillity.

Omar Pasha and Iskender Pasha, his lieutenant,

are gaining successes over the Arabs. A letter from Bagdad of the 19th ult. states that the tribes of the territories between the two branches of the Euphrates after having been defeated several times, had made their submission to the Turkish general.

AMERICA.

There is much political excitement in New York, consequent on the near approach of the elections for Congress, which would, it was believed, decide whether Mr. Seward should be a candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic body had held a meeting at Tammany Hall in favour of the Buchanan administration. A meeting of Republicans had also been held to express gratification at the result of the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio.

General Walker is concocting another expedition to Nicaragua, which, it is stated, is watched with interest, as the British naval forces have received instructions to arrest all filibustering expeditions from whatever quarter.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley had left for Central America to negotiate the treaties he is entrusted with.

The Paraguayans were staking the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of the American squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and the Americans would meet with a very warm reception.

MEXICO.

OUTRAGES ON BRITISH MERCHANTS.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Liverpool, under the signature of a Mexican merchant, complaining of most outrageous acts of violence committed on the persons and property of the mercantile community. Garza, acting nominally in the name of the Confederation, has seized, at Tampico, packages of goods of the value of 40,000*l.*, which, for many months past, had been lying at a point up the river for transmission into the interior as soon as tranquillity was restored. The merchants of Tampico were next summoned by him to contribute to a forced loan. A British merchant, Mr. Peter Hazeon, answered by an appeal to the treaty between England and Mexico; twenty other merchants were marched off to gaol on refusing to contribute their quotas. A party of soldiers was sent to arrest Mr. Hazeon. It was in vain that the British Consul warned them of the act, and tried to defend his client. As a last resource, he planted himself in the doorway, and waving the British flag in the faces of the aggressors, warned them to hold back. The merchant was violently seized, and hurried away. After keeping him in prison twenty-nine hours they set him free; but he will have to go back to gaol again unless he pays the ransom. "Were I (says the writer) to describe the atrocities which have been committed in the interior by Liberals and Conservatives—all are alike—on the property and on the persons of British subjects and foreigners generally, I should fill many columns of your paper."

According to the New York papers Senor Mata, the representative of President Juarez and the Constitutionalists, has left that city for Vera Cruz, with an assurance from the President of aid to his cause, should Juarez succeed in obtaining a position to enable him to do so.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The rains are over at Sierra Leone, and the trade season commencing. The expedition to the Sherboro has been successful, and the traders there have expressed to Mr. Hanson, the Consul, their entire satisfaction with the naval and military commanders. The order in Council respecting the press ordinance at Sierra Leone is well received.

The steamer *Rainbow* left Fernando Po the 20th of October for the Niger expedition, which still remains in temporary encampment opposite Ketaa, 20 miles above Rabba, in daily expectation of the arrival of the *Rainbow*. All are in good health and spirits, but rather short of supplies. The natives continue friendly, and there is every probability that the Mohammedan kings will agree to regular intercourse. The commercial products are numerous and plentiful, including cotton, tree butter (shea butter), palm oil, gun, wax, pepper, ivory, and hides. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap.

Commerce is entirely suspended at Sierra Leone. Mr. Bailey and all the traders of Accra are gone to the Crobboe war.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By a telegram from Malta we have dates from Calcutta, 9th October; Madras, 15th October; Shanghai, 20th September; Hong Kong, 28th September; Singapore, 7th October. There is no news of the slightest importance from India.

Lord Elgin awaited at Shanghai the Commissioner for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Peking in the beginning of October.

All quiet at Canton, and trade recommencing. The Chinese are returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambé has been successful. The landing took place on the 6th Sept., and Jambé is in possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch, four killed and thirty-four wounded.*

The French and Spanish forces have landed at Touron, a port of Cochin China. The place was taken

without the loss of a single man. The bay and river of Touron are held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral de Genouilly from 1st of September.

Mr. Loch is returning home by this mail with the Japan Treaty.

The Bombay mail, of October 9, has arrived. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

The campaign is not yet opened, and the only movements worthy of notice are those of troops towards the various points of concentration in Oude, Behar, and Central India. Several regiments have been sent down the Doab to form a camp at Bawar, whence the banks of the Ganges from Cawnpore to Futehghur may be guarded. Small bodies of horse and foot hold Futehghur, and reinforcements are constantly arriving at Allahabad, where they cross the river into Oude. General Douglas has, I believe, already left Dinapore, with her Majesty's 10th, 35th, and 37th, the Loodianah Horse, and Camel Corps. He will sweep the jungle of Jugdespore, and restore the long-disturbed districts of Behar to some sort of order. General Michel, under whom all the forces of Central India are about to be concentrated, will soon be reinforced by fresh troops, and will speedily concert his plans for clearing the country. In Oude the same activity is visible. Regiments are marching to various strategical points, from which their advance will be made as soon as the plans of the campaign have been matured at Allahabad.

A new native journal has been started at Bombay, called the *Bamdad* or *Dawn*. Amongst other articles that appear in the paper is one advising the natives who have time, and 3,000 rupees at their disposal, to visit England. The conclusion of the article is as follows:—"Granted, say others of our readers; but we may endanger our religion, and lose it altogether, by travel. Pray, O objectors, what kind of religion is that which you cannot carry with you to the ends of the earth—which you cannot carry with you even to the other world? We leave you to meditate for the present on this simple question."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Emile de Girardin has had the misfortune to put his shoulder out of place while coming down stairs.

A letter from Calcutta says:—"We have been visited by Donati's comet, a most brilliant celestial, whose tail, like an egret, shines nightly for several hours."

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is now at Stockholm. He has tamed several violent horses there in the presence of the Prince Royal, and his royal highness presented him with a gold medal. Mr. Rarey is, a letter states, about to proceed to St. Petersburg.

Sir William Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kara, was making a tour through Canada, and was meeting with enthusiastic public receptions. He had been cordially welcomed at Toronto, and was expected at Montreal.

A telegraphic despatch in the *Indépendance* of Brussels asserts, on what it represents to be good authority, that the Pope has resolved to modify the existing regulations relative to the baptism of Jewish children.

News has reached Paris that Mr. Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, who opposed France in the matter of the *Regina Celi*, has not been re-elected, and that his successor is a man likely to give his active assistance to the French operations for the transport of "free emigrants."

The departure of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission from Kitka to Peking has this year taken place with more than ordinary ceremony. The Chinese governor of the nearest province was present. The mission was escorted by a number of Mongolian functionaries.

A letter in the *Nord*, from Berlin, states that the late Minister-President, Baron Manteuffel, has just received from the Emperor of Russia, as a mark of special friendship, a present of two magnificent porcelain vases, made at the Imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg.

A citizen of Melbourne has offered the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the exploration of the interior, provided 2,000*l.* be raised by public subscription for the same purpose. The whole of the Australian colonies seem to have taken up the question with enthusiasm.

The splendid new steamer *Hudson*, Capt. G. Wenke, caught fire a few nights ago at her moorings at Bremerhafen, at the mouth of the Weser, and was burned to the water's edge. The *Hudson* was appointed to have sailed from Bremen for New York on the 6th inst. She had discharged all her homeward cargo, and had not yet commenced shipping, nor were any of her passengers on board.

The *China Mail* has the following respecting the rebellion:—

We have been long without definite news of the Tai-ping rebels. Reports agree that they are fairly mowed up in Nanking, their position isolated by regular lines of water works connecting the river above and below them. Weeks, if not months ago, the occupation of the city was declared to be a simple question of the garrison's power of endurance on short and diminishing commons.

On the morning of the 31st ult., the Festival of the Reformation was solemnly celebrated by the Protestant communities of Vienna. Formerly there was a so-called "Toleration Festival" on the 31st of October; but since the year 1849 the Protestants have been allowed to have a "Reformations-Fest." It may be observed that the six Lutheran princes and thirteen imperial cities protested on the 17th of July, 1530. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 31st divine service was performed in the different

Protestant churches, and the anthem, "God is our rock of defence," was sung by the congregations.

A letter from Rome, in the *Continental Review*, states that the accident which happened to the Pope and other ecclesiastics, some time back, when they fell through a floor, has been made the subject of two pictures on the walls of the church where it happened. The Blessed Virgin is represented as seated upon a cloud, with St. Agnes imploring her aid on behalf of the Pope: in the second picture the prayer is answered, the Pope is standing upright, supported by St. Peter, while the other ecclesiastics, following the natural law of gravitation, are falling or sprawling on the floor!

MR. GLADSTONE'S MISSION TO THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The *Times* has the following:—"Mr. Gladstone has, we are informed, accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, and will leave England immediately for those interesting dependencies. How far personal taste may have led Mr. Gladstone to seek temporary occupation and residence on classic ground we cannot say, but the reasons which have induced the Government to send a commissioner to Corfu may be shortly stated, and, we think, will be found to justify so unusual a course. Our readers need not be told that the great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church, and speak the Greek language, and that since the protectorate has been established, and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule." The *Times* then shows the difficulty of managing the Ionians, and the forbearance with which they have been treated, and proceeds to remark:—"Our Government, after years of provocation, has selected a statesman of the highest repute, one eminent for his learning and eloquence, and for his sympathy with the land and with the literature of the Ionians, to inquire and reform. He will proceed to Corfu, and, without superseding the Lord High Commissioner, will endeavour to remove the obstacles which impede the working of Government. If the people have anything to complain of, he will listen to their complaints, and the character of Mr. Gladstone gives every reason to believe that he will be more apt to condemn the faults of his own countrymen than to remain blind to the wrongs of the natives. Should the result of his mission be the tranquillisation of the islands, it will afford a good precedent for availing ourselves hereafter of the services of our great Parliamentary statesman, on a wider sphere of usefulness than the wordy contests of Westminster."

Mr. Gladstone is accompanied as secretary by M. Carta, a Neapolitan gentleman, and by Mr. Arthur Gordon, the third son of Lord Aberdeen, as *attaché*.

The *Liverpool Post*, "on undoubted authority," says that Mr. Gladstone, "without in the least identifying himself with the present Government, is about to proceed on a mission to Corfu, in order to inquire into the constitution of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Gladstone expects to quit England next Saturday, and intends to proceed to his destination by way of Vienna and Trieste. His absence will probably extend over a period of three months; but it is distinctly understood that he returns in time for the next session of Parliament. The expenses of the mission are, of course, to be borne by the Government; but the right honourable gentleman will receive no salary. The mission having been pressed upon him, he thought it best not to decline it on any personal or political grounds; and he goes out imbued with the earnest hope that everything that can be done will be done in the interests of justice and freedom."

Mr. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen on Friday in connexion with his new appointment, and left England on Monday.

THE BURNING OF THE "EASTERN CITY."

Full details of the burning of the *Eastern City*, an Australian steamer, have arrived. She left the Mersey for Melbourne in July with a heavy cargo, 180 passengers, and 47 officers and men. Her run was successful as far as the equator, when on August 23, it was found that a fire had broken out in the hold. Captain Johnstone at once ordered the passengers and crew on deck, and all did obey except one. The fore hatch was nearly closed, holes being left for the passage of water, and immense quantities were poured down. For some time a hope prevailed that water was overcoming fire, but this was delusive. Next an attempt was made to smother the flames by covering the hatch with blankets, plaids, shawls, sails. Not a ship was in sight; the sea rolled heavily; night came on; the land was six hundred miles distant. Everything seems to have been done to save the ship. Water was again vigorously applied, the captain cheerily superintending every operation. In the mean time the boats had been prepared and provisioned for lowering, and the women and children were removed to the poop. Morning broke and found passengers and crew hard at work. Hopes of safety grew fainter every moment. The men were excessively fatigued; the decks grew too hot to stand upon, some of the top hamper came down with a run. All seemed over when a cry arose of "a sail!" It proved an ark of safety. One of the saved recounts the scene:—

How I looked to windward, and how faint and ill I felt when I at first failed to perceive anything but the ocean and a few black clouds just at the edge of the horizon; how we all at last saw the sail, just like a distant gull—she was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept and prayed, and laughed and clasped each

* Jambé, against which the Dutch are operating, is one of the native states of Sumatra, next to Borneo the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambé, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants.

other's hands and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other and wept like children; how men who had probably never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings; and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome, I cannot describe. I shook hands with at least a hundred—many of them rough, illiterate men, but who had worked with a high courage in the hour of danger, and who were now as sincere in their feelings of thankfulness as the best of us. In less than half an hour from the time we first sighted her, the vessel, which proved to be the *Merchantman*, of and from London, with troops for Calcutta, passed close under our stern. How we cheered her, and she returned our cheer as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer. Our captain hailed through his trumpet, "We are on fire, will you stand by us?" to which Captain Brown returned a hearty "Aye, aye; and send my boats to assist you."

First went the women and children, then the men, the captain, steadfast man, being the last to leave.

When we consider the heavy sea running and the way in which both ships rolled about, particularly the *Eastern City*, from the absence of sufficient sail to steady her, we cannot but admire the arrangements of Captains Johnstone and Brown; and to have rescued 227 persons from a disabled ship in such a sea, without a single accident, speaks for itself. On board the *Merchantman* Captain Brown had provided everything that he could devise for relieving our wants and conducing to our comfort; and well was he seconded by Captain Dawson, commanding the troops. They had prepared hot tea and biscuits for 400. The women and children were accommodated in the cuddy and officers' rooms, and the crew and passengers mustered and told off to mess with the soldiers and sailors, without the slightest confusion. The *Merchantman* stood by the burning ship during the night, and at about two a.m. the flames burst forth over the topgallant fore-castle; soon after the foremast went over the side, and in half an hour the main and mizen masts went, and soon after she was a mass of flames. We could see her still burning until about five a.m., when, the *Merchantman* having stood for Table Bay, the distance became too great for us to distinguish other than a dark cloud resting against the dim horizon, which was the last we saw of our ship. We in the first cabin saved a portion of our luggage, but the whole of the other passengers and the majority of the crew lost everything. But we were all truly thankful for our preservation from a terrible and inevitable death, and we all feel that the finger of Providence was in it, for had the *Merchantman* not been obliged to put into Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of the illness of her medical officer then in charge of the troops, she could not have been so far out of her course, and in a position to rescue us.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Johnstone's conduct, and I am sure every man who was on board the unfortunate *Eastern City* will agree with me. He did all for our safety and the safety of his ship that man could do, and by his calm courage animated us all; while by the ability of his arrangements everything was conducted in an orderly and systematic manner, at a time when the slightest confusion must have been attended with the most disastrous consequences. As the fire originated in the forehold, with which there was no communication from the fore-castle and fore-sterage, and as the fore-hatch had been battened down for four days, it must have been caused by spontaneous combustion, or the friction of badly stowed packages during the previous day, when the ship rolled so heavily in the high sea. I cannot close my communication without bearing testimony to the calm behaviour of the female passengers. After the first half-hour they never complained; and it was only when the ship took a more than usually heavy roll that some of the more timid uttered a few screams. Poor things, they were many of them resigned to their sad fate. The purser's wife, in particular, astonished me by her calmness throughout.

The rescued people met with the kindest treatment, both on board the *Merchantman* and at Cape Town; from which place they were forwarded to Melbourne in a bark chartered for the purpose.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.A. EXAMINATION.—1858.

The following is a list of the candidates who passed the late Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Edward Charles Acton, St. Mary's College, Ossett; Everard Arundell, Stonyhurst College; John Rawlinson Barling, Owens College; William Theophilus Bradford, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, and University College; Septimus Buss, University College; Henry Hermann Carlisle, Cheshunt College; Arthur Charles, University College; Hammond Chubb, King's College; Samuel Conway, New College; Joshua Wilson Coombs, New College; William Chatterton Coupland, University College and Manchester New College; Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, University College; James Dickerson Davies, New College; James Duerdin, University College; David Evans, Trevecca College; William Joseph Fertel, Owens College; Patrick Fitzsimon, Springfield College; George Edward Foster, University College; Joseph Hammond, University College; Edward Samuel Howse, University College and Manchester New College; Ivan Charles Jenkyns, University College; John Jones, New College and University College; John Ogwen Jones, University College; George Kammerlocher, Stonyhurst College; John Freeman King, University College; William Lawson, Stonyhurst College; Robert Eadon Leader, New College; John Macqueen, Stonyhurst College; Charles Dugard Makepeace, Queen's College, Birmingham; William Moore, University College; Philip Edward Nicholson, Western College; John Burnell Payne, University College; Arthur Walter Pinn, University College; Philip Henry Pye, Smith, University College; Walter Rivington, King's College; Henry Rutter, University College; John Shoard, King's College; Joseph Maurice Solomon, University College; William Garland Soper, Cheshunt College; George Southey, Spring Hill College; Charles John Sugrue, Stonyhurst College; James Edward Vetch, New College; Joseph William Walker, Spring Hill College.

SECOND DIVISION.—James Richardson Barnes, University College; Francis Bolton, Spring-hill College; John Bonser, Rotherham College; Lionel Thomas Dawson

Byron, University College; Robert Caven, Regent's-park College; Thomas Davies, Caermarthen College; Franklin Gould, King's College; George Eckford Gull, New College; Charles Lindley Hadfield, Owens College; William Robert M'Connell, Wesley College, Sheffield; Richard George Moses, Baptist College, Bristol; Philip Popplestone Rowe, Regent's-park College; George Snashall, Airedale College; George Henry Taylor, Huddersfield College; William Henry Weldon, King's College; Robert White, University College.

DR. WISEMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF IRELAND.

On Wednesday evening Cardinal Wiseman related his impressions of his recent visit to Ireland, before a large public assembly convened in the Hanover Square Rooms. The audience was admitted by ticket, at prices varying from 3s. 6d. to 1s.; and the proceeds were to go in aid of the funds of certain poor schools in the metropolis in connexion with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra, and Mr. Bowyer, M.P., were among the gentlemen on the platform; and Lord Overstone was among the general company. The reserved seats were to a large extent occupied by ladies, most of whom were in evening dress. The cardinal on entering the room met with an enthusiastic reception. He would say at once that he went to Ireland as a Catholic and looked at everything he saw with the eye of a Catholic. (Cheers.) The thought which he had brought back with him was that Ireland at this moment represented a great nationality raising itself from a state of depression into which it had been sunk for many years. (Cheers.) In olden times trials of a depressing kind were long and affecting. Seventy years' capacity for trial was considered sufficient for a chosen people: but when they (the audience) came to look back to a period of 300 years how many generations did that absorb in sorrow! Those among them who with himself had passed the middle stage of life could remember Ireland when it was completely in the hands of one party of men, who sought entirely to depress the other. That was the condition to which it was reduced. That had been the condition of Ireland for many years until recent times; and the greatest of trials was the consideration that that which formed the religion of the mass of the people was so far as human power could effect such an object swept away. At one time not a church was left, not a place to assemble for the worship of God, not a college nor a school nor an institution by which religion could be supported or the functions of the church performed! It could have been by little less than a miracle that their religion under such circumstances so adverse was kept burning in the hearts of the entire population. (Cheers.) For hundreds of years they were subject to every form of oppression and wretchedness; and then there came a still worse and more difficult trial than all. After so long a struggle with the power of man it appeared as if the power of God had been brought suddenly to bear against them. Famine and fever grown almost to the dimensions of a pestilence invaded the greater portion of the country; and those parts suffered most in which there were less means of resistance, or of remedy. That, however, was the turning point in the history of the country; and from that time they had to date for it the commencement of a bright future. Three changes might be said to have occurred in that period. One was the emigration which naturally took its origin in the desolation and poverty in which the great bulk of the population was plunged; another was the change in the system of agriculture; and the third was the letting loose of property to pass into the hands of those who according to the laws of nature ought at least to have had their fair share of it. (Cheers.) Ireland, in fact, from the touch of that Fatherly hand, severe as it had appeared, had started on a magnificent career of development which promised more even than any one would venture to presage. (Cheers.) The people as he saw them were now healthy in appearance as a body, and substantially clothed, while no feeling akin to abjection, the result of past destitution, lingered among them. Wherever he went he saw in the great bulk of the people a warmth and an expansion of heart totally different from what was found in other countries. (Cheers.) There was a spontaneity of expression—a facility of giving utterance to their thoughts, and a brilliancy and a poetry, which pervaded the whole of the peasantry. The smile on their countenance was bright and cheering, the light of the eye was not only brilliant but most tender, and during his stay he had often had occasion to observe among large congregations of the people that kind of natural gentleness of bearing which was peculiar to them. The Cardinal proceeded at some length to show the predominant feelings which the great development in the material condition of the Irish people had produced in their minds. Ridiculing the notion he occasionally found expressed in newspapers and reviews, that the Catholic portion of the people of Ireland had become less susceptible to the teaching of their priests as their material condition had improved—that they were gradually emancipating themselves from the influence of a certain great city in Italy (a laugh), and were likely in the end to become comfortable freethinkers, he said he noticed on all hands, wherever he went, that the popular feeling was now unmistakably expressed in the building of churches, and, what was more, in the direction of magnificence and accuracy in ecclesiastical architecture, in which they never before took any interest. The Church in Ireland was now developing its artistic power—a thing never thought of twenty years ago—and he regarded it as an instinctive indication of the nationality of the people that they should have

taxed themselves to the extent they had done in this direction. Their progress was further evinced by what he called their "nationality of charity," of which he cited many instances in the larger towns, and especially in Dublin; and he dealt a passing rebuke on the attempts made at one time in Parliament to bring the nunneries under the supervision of the Legislature. Their nationality of attachment to the Holy See he also mentioned as another mode in which their physical amelioration expressed itself, a sentiment which elicited loud cheers in the meeting; and he concluded with an elaborate eulogium upon the Irish hierarchy.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court continues at Windsor Castle. Amongst the visitors have been the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and the Hon. Mr. Carter, Prime Minister of Canada. Her Majesty will receive a numerous and distinguished party at Windsor Castle during the present week. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Saturday next at Windsor Castle, at which Parliament will be further prorogued.

The formal announcement of the household of the Prince of Wales will be made in the course of the ensuing week. One by one the equestrian of his Royal Highness have been to Windsor Castle, and, without the formality of a regular presentation, have received the sanction of the Queen to their appointments. Each was honoured with an invitation to remain a night at the Castle, and took leave the following morning. On the Prince of Wales completing his majority officers of a higher rank in his household will be appointed.—*Court Journal*.

Prince Alfred arrived at Corunna on the 2nd, at 11 a.m., on board the Spanish steamer *Santa Teresa*, which had been sent by the captain-general of the department. The prince was received on landing with the salutes and honours bestowed on an Infanta of Spain. He visited the spot where the battle of Elvina was fought, and also the tomb of General Moore.

Next season, according to the *Court Journal*, will probably witness the entrée of the Princess Alice into the Court circle, and she will be present at one or two Drawing Rooms. The Princess has dined at the Royal table several times lately, and become the chosen companion of the Queen in her morning walks.

A Cabinet Council, the first after the recess, was held at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday. The Ministers present were:—the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, General Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, and Lord John Manners. A second meeting was held on Monday.

The Earl of Eglinton was married on Wednesday at the Viceregal Lodge, to Lady Adela Capel, the daughter of the Earl of Essex. The nuptial ceremony was performed in private.

The Rev. George Hills, of Great Yarmouth, has been appointed to the bishopric of British Columbia.

Lady Lytton (says the *Bath Chronicle*) has returned from the Continent, and again taken up her abode at Clarke's Hotel, Taunton.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has given a Ceylon writership to the successful candidate in an open competition of the students of Glasgow University, of which he is Rector.

Sir James Brooke is recovering from his attack of paralysis. In a letter to a friend he says, "I am coming to life slowly, but it is a warning to put my house in order."

Mr. Sheridan Knowles's health, we (*Glasgow Mail*) regret to understand, is still in a delicate state, and he leaves Rotherham next week for Cadiz, on a visit to Dr. Gorman, to avoid the severity of our winter.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copleys, who have been residing several months at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, are expected in town early in the ensuing month. The veteran lawyer and statesman is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Viscount Palmerston has promised to preside at the annual meeting of the Labourers' Encouragement Association at Romsey, on the 17th instant. His lordship will also preside at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society in December next.

The whole of the Artillery Regiments of Militia are to be embodied for permanent duty, and the corps will be employed to strengthen the garrisons now stationed in the forts along the coast.

Lord Bury has announced that he has concluded the terms of a subsidy with Newfoundland and the Imperial Government conjointly for that colony, with the Galway line of steamers to America. The Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company is now in a position to compete with all, or any, lines of transatlantic steamers. Lord Bury is at present negotiating with the United States Government and the rest of the North American provinces.

In an establishment at Bath where a large number of men are employed the majority of whom are sober and industrious there happens to be one who is addicted to excessive drinking. Finding that nothing would cure the habit, the workmen on Friday strapped the inebriate to a pair of trucks, and wheeled him through all the principal streets, preceded by a boy with a placard, announcing that it was a drunken man.

Law and Police.

THE RIVAL OMNIBUS COMPANIES.—A goodly array of defendants appeared at Westminster Police-court, on Saturday, comprising directors, drivers, and others connected with the London General Omnibus Company, charged upon summons on the complaint of William Robert Pope, secretary to the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company, with conspiring to injure and ruin the said company. The details of the alleged conspiracy, as set forth by Mr. Edwards for the prosecution, were the practice of "nursing," publishing libels, advertising debentures at a reduced price, and using various other means to run off the road and ruin the Saloon Company. One witness gave evidence as to the "nursing," another represented that he had been employed, or urged to file a bill in Chancery, and also to file a petition in bankruptcy against the Company. After a duration of some hours the examination was adjourned to Thursday.

THE FIRE AT GREENWICH.—Richard Roper, charged with setting fire to his house, and thereby causing the loss of his two children's lives, underwent another examination before Mr. Traill, at the Greenwich Police-court, on Saturday. In order to give greater clearness to the evidence, a model of the premises was placed upon the table. A portion of the burnt stair was also brought forward by one of the firemen, to give proof of the place where the fire had had its origin. The gasman who attended on the morning of the fire described the condition of the meter, and stated that the burners were partly turned on. Mr. Traill said there could be no doubt the fire was not the result of accident, and the prisoner must be remanded till Friday for the completion of the very lengthy depositions.

THE LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK.—The affairs of the Liverpool Borough Bank came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday on an application of the Attorney-General, for a rule to show cause why the verdict, in the case of Scott and another against Dixon, should not be set aside. The plaintiffs were shareholders of the Liverpool Borough Bank, and had brought an action against the defendant, who was a director of the bank, for the money which they had, as they alleged, lost in that undertaking by fraudulent representations. The trial resulted in a verdict in their favour. The Court granted the rule asked for by the Attorney-General.

Miscellaneous News.

ANOTHER COALPIT ACCIDENT.—At four o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Cae Coalpit, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, was inundated by a rush of waters from old adjoining workings. There were fifteen colliers; five escaped, and ten were drowned.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The famous floating-batteries, seven in number, built during the Russian war, are now said to be quite useless, and what is worse, would have been useless had they been in action. An order was recently issued to arm the *Erebus*. It was found that she could not be armed without taking down her funnels. Then she was made a target of, and it was found that 68-pound shot, at 350 yards, went completely through her side, tearing everything before it. "The result of these experiments," says the *Hampshire Independent*, "beyond a doubt demolishes the *vaisseau bélière* theory of Admiral Sartorius and Louis Napoleon."

A PENALTY OF DEMOCRACY.—John Hutton Annesley, Esq., of Moreland Lodge, Hants, eldest and only surviving son of Alexander Annesley, Esq., late of Hyde Hall, Herts, Cadogan-place, and the Marine-parade, Brighton, has recently died childless. Had Mr. Annesley died intestate, his heir-at-law would have been his nephew, Mr. Ernest Jones, the well-known Chartist leader; but so great was the animosity he entertained for Mr. Jones, on account of the democratic principles of the latter, that he has left his entire property (reserving a life interest for his widow) to utter strangers, thus cutting Mr. Jones off from a fine fortune, which, by every ordinary and customary course, would have come into his hands.—*Morning Star*.

A CHILD SENT BY RAILWAY IN A HAMPER.—On Thursday morning last a small hamper, addressed to "Mrs. Ledbetter, Ship Inn, Salisbury," was despatched from the Waterloo-station of the London and South-Western Railway by the 11 o'clock train. On arriving at Salisbury, at 2.15 p.m., it was taken in the parcels-delivery cart as above directed, but the landlord declined to take it in, as Mrs. Ledbetter, who formerly kept the inn, did not then reside there. The hamper was therefore taken to her house, and on being opened a fine male child, apparently about six months old, was discovered quite dead. On examination its legs were found doubled under it, but no remarks of violence were visible. The child had the appearance of being asleep, and from that part of the night-gown in which it was dressed being wet immediately under the chin, the supposition is that the poor little thing was placed in the hamper alive. The hamper and its contents were at once placed in the hands of the police authorities.

PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.—After a delay of upwards of a month, Mr. William Bernard McCabe, who was arrested and kept a close prisoner for twenty-four hours, by the French authorities, both at Auray and L'Orient, because those authorities imagined that he must be the well-known "Dr. Bernard," has received a reply to a memorial which he addressed to the Emperor on the subject. He is told that it was his own fault, his passport being irregular. "The Emperor cannot, therefore, sir, grant you any other reparation than to express to you the sincere regret which his

Majesty charges me with having the honour of being the interpreter." Mr. McCabe shows that no objection was made to his passport at Cherbourg, and adds the expression of a hope that, so long as the vexatious passport system is maintained, our Foreign-office will not permit any other than a British subject to act as a British Consul in France. "The manner in which the French-English Consul at L'Orient conducted himself in my case proves that the sympathies of such a person are with his own countrymen when acting either capriciously or tyrannically, and not with the subjects of the British crown, whose rights may be assailed and their personal liberty interfered with."

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE BURNS CENTENARY AT ALLOWAY.—The *Ayr Express* says:—"The arrangements for the celebration of the Burns Centenary at Alloway, are making such satisfactory progress as greatly to exceed the expectations of its promoters. It may not be uninteresting to state that not only Scottish, but English and Irish literature, will be worthily represented at the Alloway festival." A letter has been received from Lord Brougham, in which he says:—"He feels as strongly as any one can the fitness of this and the other celebrations of Burns's memory, but he regrets that he shall not be able to take part in any of them, as he has no prospect of returning from the South so early as the time proposed. In thanking Mr. — for the kind expressions of his letter, Lord B. would add his very hearty good wishes for the success of the celebration, so appropriately fixed at Alloway—the fittest spot except the chief city of Scotland, and that, of course, for a general celebration."

RIBANDISM IN IRELAND.—A numerously-attended meeting of magistrates, landed proprietors, and gentlemen connected with the county Donegal, was held on Saturday at Letterkenney, for the purpose of devising means for bringing to justice the miscreants who attempted to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Nixon. The meeting was considered private, and the only part of the proceedings published is the fact that a reward of 500*l.* was agreed to be offered for the conviction of the perpetrators of the foul outrage. The Rev. Mr. Nixon is almost out of danger. A Dublin paper reports that on the evening of the 1st inst. the land steward of J. B. Hart, Esq., of Rathmolton, was returning from Derry, and when within 100 yards of his residence he was attacked by a party of men armed with guns. They beat him unmercifully, and his escape is owing to his being a powerful and active man. The ruffians had a bulldog with them, with which they worried the poor steward whilst they were beating him. The Riband Society has been denounced from the altar by Dean Keiran of Dunkalk, an influential Roman Catholic clergyman in those parts, by Father John O'Sullivan in Kenmare, and Father M'Donnell in Listowel.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday evening, just as the inhabitants of Torquay were going to church, an alarm of fire was raised in the town. It was ascertained that the beautiful mansion in the occupation of the Bishop of Exeter, at Bishopstowe, about a mile from Torquay, was on fire, and crowds of people repaired to the spot. The fire, which originated in a wing to the eastward of the main building, in which was situated the kitchen and the servants' rooms, raged so furiously that it was feared at one time that the whole of the mansion would be consumed. The supply of water being limited to that which was contained in the cisterns and wells on the premises, the whole of the wing was speedily in a blaze. A number of navvies, some of the coast-guardsmen, and other persons, immediately set to work to pull down the housekeeper's and other rooms, and notwithstanding that for two hours they were exposed to showers of burning flakes and to blinding volumes of smoke, the task was ultimately accomplished, and the main building, after considerable difficulty, was preserved. Captain Phillpotts, Mr. Octavius Phillpotts, sons of the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Hogg, and other clergymen were present, and rendered the men every assistance in their power. The fire is said to have originated by the falling of some oil on the hot plate of the stove, as one of the servants was engaged in trimming the lamps.

HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES, EDINBURGH.—A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the promotion of a scheme for the erection of houses for the working classes was held on Tuesday in the office of Mr. Allan, stockbroker. Mr. F. Maitland Heriot, advocate, presided. Mr. Allan said there was some doubt, in the minds of those with whom the movement originated as to how it should be carried on—whether loans should be obtained on the security of the buildings erected, and on the personal security of the parties connected with the scheme; or whether a capital of say 5,000*l.* should be raised in 500 shares of 10*l.* each, and a company formed under the Limited Liability Act. It was mainly for the purpose of considering these two plans that the meeting had been convened. Meetings had been already held to promote this object among the working men themselves, and an association had been formed by them, with the intelligent committee of which the present meeting would co-operate. He had drawn up a prospectus of a company on the limited liability principle—the capital 5,000*l.*, to be raised in shares in the way he had already stated; and this prospectus he read to the meeting. Mr. W. Hamilton Muir, S.S.C., suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider any plans which might be proposed. Mr. Benjamin H. Blyth, C.E., mentioned that a movement of a similar kind to the present had been started by Mr. Robertson, of Greyfriars, Professor Simpson, and some other gentlemen, who had gone the length of getting plans prepared by some architect. Mr. J. D. Peddie, architect, said that if they were to form a limited

liability company with a capital of about 5,000*l.*, other schemes might follow; whereas if they started on a magnificent scale, there was every probability of the whole thing going down. Many builders had been deterred from erecting houses of the kind contemplated by the fear that companies might step in and take the ground from beneath their feet. After some further discussion a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. It was also agreed to have a conference with the secretary of the Association of Working Men; and the meeting then adjourned.—*Scottish Press*.

BANBURY ELECTION.—Mr. Tancred, the present member for this borough, in an address dated from Margate, the 3rd of November, takes leave of his constituents, and intimates his intention to apply for the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Recent severe illness, superadded to the increasing infirmity of years, has induced him, he says, to sever a connection of twenty-five years' duration. There are already three candidates in the field to supply the vacancy thus occasioned. Mr. Piggott, who comes forward on the Whig interest, is believed to have received promises of support from about sixty of the electors; Mr. Hardy, the Conservative, about 120; and Mr. Samuelson, who has just come forward on the independent Liberal interest, has already received about 100 promises of support. The latter gentleman advocates extension of the suffrage to all ratepayers at the least, and he is in favour of the Ballot, short Parliaments, and redistribution of seats. He condemns the policy which has cost the country so much in money and reputation, and promises to support an extension of education and the abolition of Church-rates. The address of a fourth candidate, the Hon. M. Campbell, is expected to appear immediately. An influential portion of the constituency are desirous to bring forward Mr. Miall, but that gentleman is not likely to present himself, except at the desire of the great bulk of the Liberal party in the borough. The constituency numbers altogether 538 voters. No writ can be issued for the election till after the meeting of Parliament.—*Morning Star*.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Monday night a public meeting was held in the lecture-room of the institution, Borough-road, for the purpose of adopting measures to improve the position of the association, which would appear for some time past to have been in rather a languishing condition. The chair was filled by Mr. Roupell, M.P., and the attendance was tolerably numerous. The chairman entered into an explanation of the difficulties under which the institution laboured, and said that it must be placed upon a broad and enduring basis or must close its doors. He felt that something akin to disgrace would attach to the whole neighbourhood if they should be compelled to adopt the latter alternative. Mr. Locke, M.P., proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Vickers, and, supported by the Rev. Mr. Gillman, was carried unanimously. The latter gentleman, in the course of his speech, deprecated interference with such institutions on the part of the State, and referred to the disclosure published in the *Times* of the previous day, in its correspondence from Berlin, as an illustration of what might be expected from such interference. Mr. Brady, M.P., moved the second resolution which, recognising the advantages that had resulted from the operations of the Southwark Literary Society, expressed the importance of continued exertions to maintain and increase the efficiency of the institution. Mr. Maxwell seconded, and Mr. Goddard supported, the resolution, and it was carried unanimously, as was another, in enforcing which the Rev. W. Cadman and others addressed the meeting, which, by inviting subscriptions, was intended to give practical effect to the proceedings of the evening. A liberal and encouraging subscription was entered into.

WHOLESALE DESECRATION OF THE DEAD AT ST. MARTIN'S CEMETERY.—There was last week a scene of excitement in the vicinity of St. Martin's Cemetery, Camden Town, consequent on the public exposure given to the disgraceful proceedings which have been permitted there in the desecration of the dead. On Wednesday night the populace were so exasperated that a simultaneous rush was made at the hoarding which the authorities of the burial-ground had erected along the railings fronting Camden Street; and notwithstanding the efforts of 200 police, it was in a few minutes entirely torn down, and its fragments converted into a stupendous bonfire. Nearly every window in the house of Mr. Stephenson, the contractor for the works, was shattered; and had he not made his escape it was apprehended that even his life would not have been safe from the popular fury. From an early hour on Friday morning hundreds upon hundreds of people assembled, and without hindrance were permitted by the police to range over the cemetery. The sight which presented itself to public view, so far from having been exaggerated by previous statements, was in a tenfold degree found to be more horrible than the proceedings have hitherto been depicted. Parents who had buried their children and children who had buried their parents and the relatives of the dead were rushing about in all directions bewailing the treatment they had received, and uttering all sorts of imprecations upon the heads of the perpetrators of the desecration. On examining the ground closed by order of the Secretary of State it was found that several pits were dug, into one of which the human remains had been thrown; and another contained broken coffins. Further there was an immense pile of coffin-lids, &c., the wood being in a state of preservation, indicating the fact that they had only been in the ground some four or five years, and not that they were merely the bones, as the St. Martin's authorities attempt to set up, of persons

removed some ten or twelve years ago from old St. Martin's burial-ground, when the improvements were made in the vicinity of the Strand. On Thursday a deputation, consisting of the churchwarden of St. Pancras and many other gentlemen, waited upon the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Hardy, and complained of the dreadful nuisance; but he replied that he had no power to interfere, and advised the deputation to apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction. It was ultimately resolved to do this. On Friday proceedings were instituted in the Clerkenwell Police Court, to stop the nuisance; and until the case is decided the excavations which have caused the desecration will be stopped.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council held their first session for the academical year on Saturday last. On the report of the Professor of Natural Philosophy they awarded to Mr. Jacob Stiebel, of Gordon-square, London, Mr. George Knott's Astronomical Prize of 10*l.* for the best essay on "The Progress of Navigation as connected with the Progress of Astronomy," subject proposed by the senate of the college. On the report of the examiners for the Andrews' Scholarships in Classics and Mathematics, Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter, with John Power Hicks, Esq., late of Lincoln College, Oxford, A.M., in classics, and Arthur Cohen, Esq., late of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in mathematics, both former students of University College, examiners for the council, the 100*l.* Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, of Holt, Norfolk, and the 60*l.* Scholarship to Mr. Jacob Stiebel. On the report of the Faculty of Medicine, the Longridge prize of 40*l.* for general proficiency in medicine and surgery was awarded to Mr. Felix Henry Kempster, of London. Notice being received of the payment of Mr. Atkinson Morley's legacy of 5,000*l.* for the foundation of scholarships in surgery, a resolution was passed referring to the Faculty of Medicine to prepare a scheme of examination for consideration. Mr. George A. Ibbetson was appointed Lecturer on Dental Surgery at the College, and Surgeon Dentist to the Hospital. Friday, the 3rd December, was fixed for the examination for the Joseph Hume scholarship in Jurisprudence—Examiner, Professor John Philip Green. The Council having in view the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy to be awarded in 1859, and the Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy for 1860, authorised the expenditure of a year's income of the Ricardo fund (24*l.*) in the purchase for the Ricardo Library of recent publications, English and foreign, on political economy. A report from the senate of the college on the new regulations proposed by the senate of the university respecting examinations in arts was received, and ordered to be communicated to the senate of the university and to convocation. Authority was given to fit up for a museum the long room on the upper floor, between the vestibule and the north wing, in order to afford more spacious accommodation for the increased, and still increasing, collections of the college.

Literature.

The Age; a Colloquial Satire. By PHILIP JAMES BAILEY, Author of "Festus." London: Chapman and Hall.

A READER of this strange and unamusing "satire," will not have proceeded far with it, before he asks Mr. Bailey, in his own words,

"How have these critics so offended you?"

adding, ere long, with certainty of conviction that *that* is the aim and end of his work—

"For instance, now
You want with critics to get up a row,
And beard the guild."

Three persons talk in Mr. Bailey's pages,—one voice, one soul, in all; and two of the three, "Author" and "Friend," speak of critics as having "ears long as monkeys' tails," "haunting their snug, sonorous styes,"—

"one offence
Only is theirs—to wit, incompetence;"
—and they are "brainless gasteropods." True it is, that this elegant vexation cannot be charged safely on Mr. Bailey personally, because he speaks from behind two visors; but, as the third party to the conversation is only a "critic," who evidently is made to say what shows "his tribe" disadvantageously, one cannot resist the impression that Mr. Bailey remembers, and revenges himself for, the reception given to his "Mystic." Mr. Bailey, however, like the "friend" of his "colloquial satire," if either of the shadowy persons of his "poem" is attacked, may say, for his own safety—

"'Tis my habit, that, in any case,
Whichever turns to fly, I join the chase."

Some of Mr. Bailey's critics have treated this new volume very gravely, as a serious offence against poetry and the public, and as a destruction of its author's reputation. A few have confessed that it seems to them a mistake, and not wholly worthy of the author; but profess themselves ready to receive willingly and reverently whatever Mr. Bailey may please to give them. Others have, we think more properly, treated the book as a *jeu d'esprit*,—and the only objection possible to be taken to it as such, is, that it is a *jeu d'esprit* without the *play*, and without the *wit*. We (that is, of course, the

present writer) have never been Mr. Bailey's critics till now,—have never written a line about him or his works:—we can therefore laugh at all his clumsy cudgel-play with critics, and no stroke hits us. But we have been readers of Mr. Bailey's books;—and, without impropriety, perhaps, may indulge ourselves in the recollection, that we were going about amongst our friends, asking, "Have you read 'Festus?'" and treating them to sundry passages, when it was a rare thing to find a person who had seen the poem, or even a bookseller who had heard of the book. But our spirits sank at "The Angel World":—we had not the heart to review it,—and a friendly hand dealt tenderly with it in these columns. Then came "The Mystic,"—of which, in spite of the unmistakable presence of intellect and the gleaming of imagination, it is, we contend, true and just to say, that it exhibits its author wallowing in a mud-waste of words. Obsolete and pedantic words, though adopted as the proper colour for the subject,—and that subject ill-chosen, and miserably misconceived, and its information merely raked together,—have settled the fate of "The Mystic;" and we believe it will never fall under such consideration as the following lines of Mr. Bailey's might, perhaps, be understood as anticipating for it:—

"On reputations of the loftiest style,
Old Time reserves his judgments for awhile.
Those only are distinctly ascertained
To which inferior marks have from the first pertained."

To the consolations that may be drawn from contemptuousness, we leave Mr. Bailey. He can hardly have been without thought of defending his "Mystic" in such passages as the following:—

(Critic.) "Pure English is, in songs and lyric pieces,
Exactly proper, and their charm increases.
But grander aims insist on nobler style;
For wilful beggary is always vile;
And to use nought beside the Saxon phrase is
To polish paving-stones and pot dog-daisies."

(Friend.) "I beg you'll write intelligibly—Try
The mental measure of some human fly,
Which buzzes in the name of Critic; then
Seize it, and cork it in your goose-quill pen,
As Indians do their gold-dust. It must be
From its minuteness quite an oddity.
Use words that little babies all may know;
Di-vide your syl-la-bles by hy-phens, so;
Study those glorious works of Mrs. Trimmer's;
Consider horn-books; meditate on Primers."

"Stop, if you publish,—don't now be absurd—
But, if you wish for welcome, use no word.
For which Reviewers will have cause to look
Beyond the fifth page of their spelling-book,
Where halt they must o'er many a frightful
syllable,
Their sluggish organs to pronounce are ill
able."

This is not very sprightly humour,—not very pungent satire;—rather, what is known as "deadly lively," to speak of it in manner in keeping with its own style. When we are weary of such poor stuff as this—and the bulk of the book is seldom better, and often worse,—we turn back with regret to "Festus,"—which, though a rhetorical poem, and therefore not a poem of the highest order, is so full of fine and ever-to-be-remembered things,—and we can hardly help coming to the conclusion, that if Mr. Bailey wrote "The Mystic" and "The Age," he certainly did not write "Festus."

It is proper, however, that we should say, that, though the greater part of the book is concerned with criticism and poetry, the dialogue of the three friends is plentifully scattered over with opinion on things in general; and sometimes we come upon a bit of truth, finely said, that it is quite delightful to put in contrast with the generally prevailing dullness. But, to say the very best of it, the discourse is never more brilliant or more solid than the greater part of the talk one has often heard in college, and since then in certain clubs, when, from behind the clouds, exhilarated talkers throw down crude things, and clever things, and stupid things, with no thought of enlightenment to the world or reputation to themselves. Five pages would hold all that it was worthy of the author of "Festus"—if Mr. Bailey be indeed he—to publish:—the rest is twaddle in doggerel verse. The early portion, where "topics of the day" are talked about, is the most sensible,—and many words are spoken (though we dissent from some of the opinion advanced) of reigning hypocrisies which a true satirist is needed to assail. But even there, it's weary work to read straight on. Mr. Bailey plays, or attempts play, evidently enough,—but it is *such* play!—the only cleverness about it is, that it generally supplies the word to describe itself,—and *that*, being a consciously uttered word, often saves the author from contempt. Thus, after some loose chatter on politics, one is almost driven into good-humoured silence by the closing lines—

"'Tis easier far on themes and things political
To say one's mind, than ought we wise or witty call."
—and we answer, again in his own words further on,—

"True; but why write at all? There, there's your fault."

—we might even add, with himself,

"Verse dribbles upon verse,
And each one mostly than the prior worse."
But, it is not to inanity, to speak seriously, that any one who reads this book can attribute its faults; but to scorn—to impertinence, partly,—and chiefly, to a false aim. It is—yes, undoubtedly, it is—the merit of the book, that there is nothing a critic could say in its condemnation, which it does not itself say of qualities and performances like its own, in better words than most critics would use. Why, then, does Mr. Bailey, fool in a fashion so altogether unamusing and only so little clever? The plea that it is in sport, and that its impromptu versification is permissible for such jesting, admits the reply, that it is very dull sport, and very poor nonsense—for a satire on THE AGE!

We do not quote the weak absurdities we have marked in these pages:—but, on the other hand, determined not to be unfair, we extract a passage which Mr. Bailey himself, we think, would admit to be one of the best half-dozen pages in the volume.

AUTHOR.

"And, as some serpent, who, her natural soul
Hath lost to man for music, will unroll
Or intertwine her body's shining rings,
At his mere will, who opes and seals the springs
Of life within her, like the silver keys
Of ivory flute, and irritates at ease,
Or soothes, but charms her whereso'er he please,
Until, translated for obedient skill
Into his breast, she nestles and is still;
So treats the bard his theme; and calms or burns
Till where it issued, it, at last, returns,
And he, in his own heart, his guerdon earns.
The world, perchance, is with him; perchance, not;
Still, for none other's would he change his lot."

FRIEND.

"There's many a curious tale told of a serpent;
And I admire, in blankets, him or her pent;
But then, a hooded snake who pays the piper
With an embrace, oh! oh! the treacherous viper;
We'll wish you more luck when your judgment's riper.
I hate snakes. Those on bright Medusa's forehead
Must have appeared particularly horrid;
I know that Bryant shows their mystic meaning,
But he's, to my taste, much too fond of screaming
The heathen fooleries, and reports, as his doom,
The whole but typified celestial wisdom.
But what of that? A cobra di capello
All must pronounce a most repulsive fellow.
In fact the man deserves to be in pond ducked
Who justifies a single serpent's conduct;
And only juries, ignorant of their fanging
Propensities, would spare them from a banging."

AUTHOR.

"Succeed? Oh, no! my Stoic master's text,
If all would follow, none would be perplexed,
None be discomfited in heart or act,
If with desire their reason would compact;
Did they but will to master those alone
Which make by use a dungeon or a throne,
The passions and impulses of the soul.
To act is ours; the event's beyond control.
Mishaps are angels oft in wanderers' guise;
And ships come home whose sails are filled with sighs,
Our fondest hopes full oft fate dare not realise;
And closed against our prayers His ear He keeps,
Whose eye, in mercy, 'slumbers not, nor sleeps."

Four brief poems—rather, a lyric, and three fragments—are added to this satire. The lyrical poem is "The Passing Bell,"—and is fine, in sense and sound. Of the fragments, we take one which is very striking, and which we have heard not a few people pronounce to be worth all the satire.

THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS.

"Deep in earth's caverned heart, I see her now—
The Nemesis of Nations. Stern she sits
Her monumental throne. The hush of death
Spreads round her like a halo. She is girt
With silence, as a girdle. Even Hope
Might deem her dead. Yet lives she; live she will.
She hath a vital secret in her breast,
As though she nursed a god, which scarcely breathes,
The freedom of the future. To all else
Superior in that secret, nought beside
Heeds she; but hears, indifferent, o'er her head
The ebb, or flow, of empire; and the march
Of many a generation; and but smiles,
And rocks her foot, contemptuous. Not for these
Moves she; nor is she moved; nor doth she watch.
Dumb propheters of woe! she hath not been
Incarcerate; nor abandoned; nor beguiled;
Nor, of the good, suspected; nor, by kings,
Ever forgot; if, haply, one hath eyed,
Nor, shuddering, shrunk before that stately stare,
Her pale and dominant brow, and mounded breast
Elate with life:—nay, she hath never been
Save by her own serene and sacred will
Exiled from Earth's face. What, then, doth she there,
Darkling, in central solitudes? Alas!
Of her divine prevision all devoid,
Unworthy suitors hath she, many a one,
Who her to forfeiture would tempt, nor own
God's gracious gift, empowering her to abide
The hour of destiny. But when the dew,
Now wet, hath ripened to the thunder-cloud,
And man's breath to God's lightning, one shall come,
And ope her sealed hand;—take out the spell
And put in it a spear; and sanctify
Her forehead with a crown; and wreath her loins
With silver serpents; and so lead her forth
To head reviving manhood. Would to Heaven
I, too, might see the awakening of that day,
Day-dawn, or sun-down, speed it, God of right!"

Homiletics: or, the Theory of Preaching. By ALEXANDER VINET; Translated from the French. Second Edition. Edited, with Copious Notes, by Rev. A. R. FAUSSET, M.A. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

We are well pleased to see a second edition of

Vinet's "Homiletics"; for we believe there are few books in existence more calculated to be useful to the student for the Christian ministry, and to promote the intelligence and devoutness of the pulpit and general labours of the young pastor, than this work, and its companion volume on "Pastoral Theology." As we reviewed each on its first publication, it is unnecessary now to add anything to the approbation and welcome we have already expressed.

This second edition has had the advantage of the superintendence of Mr. Fausset, the excellent editor of the recently-published translation of *Bengel's Gnomon*. No one could be better fitted to make the volume all that it should be; and we observe with pleasure, that Mr. Fausset, by the addition of numerous notes, some original and others extracted from various ancient and modern authors, has assisted to give as much finish and completeness as possible to the work. It will be remembered that it was left by its lamented author in such an imperfect state, that it was only by the loving care of the original editors and translators, in the comparison of manuscripts, and in supplementing them from notes taken by hearers of M. Vinet's homiletical lectures, that this valuable work—incomparably the best on its subject—was made accessible to the religious public. Mr. Fausset has usefully followed up their labours, and has in some respects improved the text, by the removal of occasionally obscure, ambiguous, or inelegant expressions from the translation. The book is now printed uniformly with Messrs. Clark's "Foreign Theological Library,"—being thus somewhat larger in size, and of a much finer type, than the first edition.

China: being the *Times* Special Correspondence from China in the years 1857-58. Reprinted by permission. With corrections and additions by the author, GEORGE WINGROVE COOKE, author of "The History of Party," &c. London: G. Routledge and Co.

THERE is no book on China more amusing or more brilliantly written than this,—M. Hue's lively and reliable work not excepted. As the letters here reprinted from the *Times* successively appeared, the *Nonconformist*, like most of its contemporaries, very gladly transferred to its columns the best things they contained. It is not, therefore, necessary to give our readers a sample of Mr. Cooke's matter and style. Who among them has forgotten that masterly and absorbingly interesting letter, containing his conversations with Yeh? We are grateful to the *Times* for instructing the world by such an acute observer and effective writer as its Chinese "special,"—and for permitting the reprint which has added to our literature one of the best books on its subject, and one of the best books on any subject that has come out in the present season. But we cannot allow the *Times* to assert that this is the beginning of our real knowledge of China and the Chinese. To say nothing of the earlier writers, who are by no means worthless as authorities even yet, we have the eminently excellent works of Mr. Meadows, Mr. Fortune, and Mr. Milne. The latter writer saw a vast deal more of common interior Chinese life than Mr. Cooke—though he does not know, perhaps, how to make as attractive a use of what he knows; and there is scarcely any comparison between the two as to the worth of their authority, seeing that Mr. Cooke was in China for a few months, in the hands of interpreters, and that Mr. Milne travelled as a native Chinaman, undetected, into the very heart of the country. It's all very well to laugh at the mutual jealousies and differences of European residents in China, and to give the go-by—with a few words of exception for an inconsiderable number—to the missionaries who have laboured there;—but Mr. Cooke himself would have been in a very different position as "special correspondent," if he could not have availed himself of such help,—upon which, indeed, he was actually dependent; and we are glad to find that, though not perfectly just, as we think, to those who have worked in the same field before him, and those who toil there still, he distinctly recognises his obligations to Mr. Edgell, one of the missionaries of the London Society, and pays an honourable tribute to his Chinese scholarship and general culture. Having now expressed an opinion, which the *Times* criticism on this book rather than the book itself, has called out, we are glad to close our brief but sufficient notice, in words of cordial admiration and praise,—both as to the remarkable materials so diligently collected and so intelligently comprehended by the author, and as to the easy, delightful, splendid English in which his work is written.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Readings for Young Men, Merchants, Men of Business, &c. (London: James Blackwood.) Very good as far as it goes; but it is rather a weary thing to read as much on mere prudential morality, the dictates of policy, and the constituents of worldly success,—and that is all the book furnishes.—*The Hair and Beard, and Diseases of the Skin.* Two Lectures by Dr. GEORGE SEXTON. (London: Gilbert.) The author says truly that these lectures contain "only such cursory remarks" as are adapted to "popular audiences." The most interesting and valuable portion we have found, is Dupuytren's

recipe for baldness—about which we are getting rather sensitive:—

Tincture of cantharides, cloves, and	aa m. xv.
canella	aa m. xv.
Alcohol	oz. j.
Peruvian balsam	dr. iij.
Acetate of lead	dr. j.
Purified beef marrow	oz. viij.
Mix.	

A Short Account of the Ancient British Church. By Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart. (London: James Ridgway.)

To counteract the error popularly entertained—but less so than formerly—that we English owe Christianity to Pope Gregory and the monk Augustin, the author has written this historical sketch of the ancient Church of Britain, the origin of which is traceable nearly to apostolic times. It is clearly written, from good materials—such, too, as for the most part exist in costly books not suited to general use,—and is likely to be serviceable to the cause of truth.

Gleanings.

Insults are like counterfeit money; we can't help their being offered, but we needn't take them.

It is gravely proposed by a correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus* to explore the interior of the vast continent of Australia by means of balloons.

It is reported that the *Morning Chronicle* has been bought by Beresford Hope and the High Church party.

An anti-opium-traffic demonstration took place in Norwich on Friday evening. One person in the audience volunteered to obtain 1,000 signatures to the Petition.

The Wesleyans have recently despatched seven missionaries to the Feejee Islands, where their agents are at present borne down by incessant toil and anxiety.—*News of the Churches.*

An attempt is being made to secure a site for a memorial to Caxton. The Westminster Palace Hotel, says the *Athenaeum*, will cover the proper site for such a testimonial: but it is hoped that a favourable spot may be found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. S. C. Hall is about to deliver two lectures "On the Authors of the Age"—*memories*, he terms them, derived from personal acquaintance and recollections. Mr. Hall opens with Hannah More and Lady Morgan, and concludes with Theodore Hook and Tom Hood.

The preliminary prospectus is issued of a new project, entitled the "Palace of the People." The idea is to erect on Muswell-hill a kind of "Crystal Palace" for the inhabitants of the north of London: but the objects set forth are to be attained at "less than one-half of the cost of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham."

When Sir John Lawrence was at Mooltan about the end of last year an officer of the 62nd N. I. called upon him with a view to business; and after compliments the following conversation occurred:—"The 62nd are behaving very well now, Sir John." "I'm glad to hear it." "Might they not have their arms again?" "Are you serious?" said Sir John, casting a sharp look at him. "Yes, I am." "Would you let them have their arms again?" "Yes, Sir, I would." "Then," said Sir John, "I would give you a court-martial within an hour after," and thus, with a "good morning" on either side, ended the interview.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* proposes to build a railway across the Atlantic! He would cut down the hills in Scotland and in the New England States, wherewith to find material to fill up. The road should be a mile wide, the cars two stories high, with wheels not less than sixteen feet in diameter. The spare ground on each side of the track should be leased for stores, which, together with the mineral wealth derived from the levelling of the mountains, would soon pay expenses. Capital is to be found by England and America giving up their war establishments!

THE PRINCESS FRIDERICK WILLIAM AT A FAIR. —At the last fair in Berlin, where everything was to be bought that pleases young and old, there was one stall which was filled with things that are comforting and useful, such as felt shoes and slippers, worsted stockings, and woollen gloves. The Princess had been looking from the windows of the palace upon the various groups and knots of people in the fair, noting the harmony and contrasts of colour with an artist's eye, when her attention was called to this stall, in which sat a lone woman, to whom none went. The following day the same scene presented itself—the solitary figure and no customers. The Princess at last determined that there should be one customer at any rate, and accordingly intimated that her pleasure was to walk. Entering the stall, she asked the price of the contents, to which the woman replied that it would far exceed the purse of a young lady—it would amount to "24 thalers." The Princess had but twenty in her purse at the time, but the Prince luckily appeared in sight; four thalers were borrowed; and more old women than one made happy, for the contents of the stall were distributed as soon as bought. The story is told as characteristic of the kind heart of the English Princess.—*The Builder.*

BIRTHS.

HOLTON.—Nov. 7, at her father's house, Peckham, the widow of Mr. Robert Holt, of Mount Vernon, New York, formerly of Camberwell, of a son.

ROTHERY.—Nov. 8, the wife of Mr. Joseph Alexander Rothery, of Dalston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRAY—BUXTON.—Oct. 26, at the Surrey Tabernacle, Borough-road, Mr. William Bray, eldest son of Joseph Bray, Esq.,

wholesale leather bag manufacturer, of Walworth, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late George Buxton, Esq., of the Old Kent-road, coach builder.

BOURNE—GIBBS.—Oct. 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Stockwell-green, London, by the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, B.A., the Rev. Alfred Bourne, B.A., of Lowestoft, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Gibbs, of Buxar, Bengal.

FIELD—BLAKELEY.—Oct. 30, at the Congregational Church, Wicker, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. Benjamin Field, manager at the Atlas Spring Works, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Blakeley, all of Sheffield.

SPENCER—GREEN.—Oct. 31, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. J. Andrews, Mr. William Spencer, to Miss Eliza Green, both of Woburn.

DAVIS—GAMMAN.—Nov. 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, Mr. Joseph Davis, jun., of Dalston, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Robert Gamman, Esq., of Hackney, and Store-house Wharf, Ratcliff.

CARTWRIGHT—MELVILLE.—Nov. 2, at Melville House, by the Rev. A. R. Campbell, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. G. Milne, Thomas R. B. Cartwright, Esq., son of the late Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., of Aynho, Northamptonshire, to Lady Elizabeth J. Leslie Melville, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

WOOLSTON—KILLPACK.—Nov. 2, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by license, by Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. R. Woolston, shoe manufacturer, to Susanna Maria, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Killpack, currier, both of that town.

SMITH—COLCOTT.—Nov. 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Romsey, Hants, by the Rev. T. M. Morris, Mr. Charles Fluder Smith, of Lymington, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Colcott, Esq., of Romsey.

RINDER—WADE.—Nov. 3, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., William Henry, son of William Rinder, Esq., Gledhow-grove, near Leeds, to Sarah Anna, eldest daughter of the late James Wade, Esq., of Blenheim-terrace.

EDMUNDS—WALLIS.—Nov. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Bridport, by the Rev. J. Rogers, Mr. Thomas Hallett Edmunds, of Bridport, to Carolina, second daughter of the late Rev. W. Wallis, of Sudbury.

CLARKSON—WICKS.—Nov. 6, by the Rev. David Thomas, at Stockwell, Thomas, third son of Luke Hall Clarkson, Esq., South Lambeth, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Mr. Wicks, Stockwell.

DEATHS.

LEA.—Aug. 14, at Amoy, Annie, daughter of the Rev. William Knibb Lea, aged twenty-two months.

BRADLEY.—Oct. 30, at Oakbrook, Mrs. Amelia Bradley, aged ninety-one years. She was the last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Bunyan, of Nottingham, and a lineal descendant of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

FOSTER.—Nov. 2, at No. 14, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Mr. John Foster, greatly beloved and esteemed, in his seventy-first year.

SLATER.—Nov. 2, at 61, Union-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mr. Gabriel Slater, for forty years a highly respected inhabitant of that town, aged sixty-seven years.

BIRCH.—Nov. 4, at Wood Hall, Essex, Mary, the wife of the Rev. William Birch, rector of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire.

GIFFARD.—Nov. 6, at Folkestone, Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, in the seventy-first year of his age.

LATHAM.—Nov. 7, at his residence, Upper Harley-street, John William Latham, M.D.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERALS.—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

BRONCHITIS.—The prevalence of this very distressing and oftentimes destructive disorder for many years past in this country has placed it almost in the category of those English maladies which frequently even baffle the skill of the most experienced and able medical practitioners. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to know that a very simple and safe remedy—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—has been prescribed by the Faculty in numerous cases of chronic bronchitis and throat affections, and has afforded not only immediate mitigation, but has finally and effectually restored sufferers to permanent health. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by Mr. Arthur Cridland, an eminent London surgeon in extensive practice:—"Its effect on myself last winter was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Another Wonderful Cure of Asthma.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Ann Jones, Lord-street, Liverpool, to Professor Holloway:—"I was seriously afflicted for five years with asthma, frequently expectorating blood, palpitation of the heart, together with faintness and cold sweat. In this state I continued for several months. I consulted the faculty until all hope of relief vanished, when I was prevailed upon to give your Pills a trial. Under their influence this terrible malady quickly disappeared, and my health is now re-established." Most cases, like the above, have their origin in a disordered state of the liver and stomach, which affects the blood to that extent that on reaching the lungs it renders them irritable and spasms ensue.

AMONG THE NUMEROUS EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, the following are not the least remarkable:—Cure 32,886.—"Thirty years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring food.—Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross and Skibbereen." Cure 3,906.—"Thirty years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The heaviness of the funds was somewhat relieved on Monday by a very large arrival of specie, coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly

settlement in Consols. To-day the Stock Market continues very firm, but business is quiet, Consols being 98½ 98½ for money, and 98½ 98½ for the December account. The New Threes are 96½ 96½; the Reduced, 96½ 96½; the Five per Cent. Annuities, 117. Long Annuities, 1 3-16. Exchequer Bills, March, 34s. to 38s. prem.; June ditto, 29s. to 32s. prem. India Loan Debentures, 2nd Issue, 99½ 99½; and ditto Bonds, 14s. prem. Bank Stock is 225½.

In the discount market the demand is moderate, and the supply of money is large, yet the minimum rate for good bills is not below 2½ per cent. At the Bank the applications continue to exceed the recent average.

In the foreign department a further slight improvement is apparent, particularly in Turkish Scrip, which has advanced after the payment of the instalment yesterday. Railway Shares are also well maintained, and several of them show an important amelioration. The increasing traffic, together with the expectation of improved management, as a consequence of the co-operation amongst the directors of the principal companies, naturally exercises a beneficial influence; and during the last few days purchases to a large extent have been effected.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are inactive, and show little alteration from former quotations. London and Westminster are 49; and Union of London 24 to 32½. In the Miscellaneous Market Electric Telegraph are 114; Peel River Land, 2½ 3; and Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5½.

The imports of the precious metals last week represent a total value of about 430,000. In addition, large quantities of silver have been drawn from the Continent. The exports have included 5,400 ozs. of gold, and 4,200 ozs. of silver, representing a total value of about 21,000. The other exports have comprised nearly the whole of the imports above recorded, besides 237,216½, nearly all silver, by the *Indus*, for Calcutta and China, 300,000 sovereigns for Constantinople, and a large amount of bar gold drawn from the Bank. On Monday the value of specie arrivals was no less than 575,900. An impression prevails that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the other sums, a large portion, if not the whole, will be sent away.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict. c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£32,403,940
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	17,928,940
Silver Bullion	—
	£32,403,940

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,103,986
Public Deposits ..	6,576,441
Other Deposits	12,249,726
Seven Day and other Bills	859,268
	£37,342,416

Nov. 4, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 29, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

WILCOX, W. U., late of Lucan-place, Hoxton, builder, November 16, December 17.
WILKINS, T. jun., Milner-terrace, Sloane-street, Chelsea, carpenter, November 16, December 18.
FRASER, E. W., Kensington-park-terrace, North, Nottingham, contractor, November 16, December 16.
GOODCHILD, J., Aldenham, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer, November 16, December 18.
DAVIS, J. T., Alton, Hampshire, grocer, November 17, December 18.
LEHRNER, O., Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, watchmaker, November 16, December 14.
BISHOP, R., Church-street, Minorities, licensed victualler, November 15, December 20.
HENRY, J., Craven-terrace, Craven-hill, Bayswater, upholsterer, November 15, December 20.
TAYLOR, A., Newcastle-under-Lyme, provision dealer, November 19, December 9.
WOOTEN, E., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, November 19, December 9.
HEATH, W. R., Birmingham, electro-plater, November 17, December 13.
BENZELER, D., Bourn, Lincolnshire, general dealer, November 18, December 9.
CHASE, R., Bristol, cheese-factor, November 16, December 13.
ATKINSON, J., Blackpool, Lancashire, outfitter, November 19, December 6.
MASON, E., Manchester, commission agent, November 16, December 14.
HARROP, W., and TATHAM, H., Cullingworth, near Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers, November 18, December 17.
WILKINSON, J. and W. J., Kingston-upon-Hull, engineers, November 17, December 15.

Tuesday, November 9, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

RUSSELL, J. jun., Aldersgate-street, City, stationer, November 20, December 30.
ADAMS, W., Exeter, glove manufacturer, November 23, December 14.
BLAYNEY, F. C., Warwick-square, City, bookseller, November 22, December 27.
WATTE, T., Tonbridge, saddler, November 23, December 12.
MOORE, W., Bradford, innkeeper, November 25, December 17.
HUNT, G., Above Bar, Southampton, trunk maker, November 22, December 27.
SAMUELS, L., Gravesend, leather seller, November 19, December 14.
STIRK, J., Wolverhampton, commission agent, November 22, December 13.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.

The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was short, and was taken off readily at last week's rates. Foreign wheat rather more freely and without alteration in price. Flour dull but not cheaper. Fine barley scarce and fully as dear, middling qualities neglected, but there was a good sale for grinding at full prices. Beans and peas slow sale. We had a large arrival of Russian oats, and sales were only practicable at a decline of 6d per quarter, other descriptions sold slowly at a similar reduction. Linseed and cakes steady sale.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 46	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	46 52	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 44	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	28 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 66	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, mazagan	40 48	Marianopoli	44 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	40 44	Barley, Pomeranian	29 31
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 30
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 25
Tares (English new)	68 70	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	66 68	Odessa	23 26
Oats (English new)	21 23	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	34 40
Sack of 280 lbs	38 40	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	31 36
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	52 54	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 26
Canaryseed	76 82	Jahde	21 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	18 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 25
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 13½ to 14½	—	New York	22 25
Rape Cakes, 6½ to 7½	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34½ to 35½	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4½ to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

We still continue to receive very unfavourable reports from most parts of the Continent, but especially from the north of Europe, respecting the scarcity of food for both beasts and sheep. Our market to-day was extensively supplied with foreign stock in very poor condition, and sales progressed heavily, at further depressed rates. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were seasonably large as to number, but for the most part deficient in quality. Prime Scots and shorthorns were in steady request, at fully last week's currency; otherwise the beef trade was heavy in the extreme, at a reduction in prices of 2d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 3,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Scotland, 40 Scots; and from Ireland, 1,050 oxen, &c. Compared with Monday last, the supply of sheep was on the increase; but the quality of most breeds was very middling. The mutton trade generally ruled heavy; and the quotations gave way 2d per 8lbs. The best old Downs sold at 4s 10d per 8lbs. About 800 Irish sheep were on offer; but the season for them is now drawing to a close. Calves, though in short supply, were very dull, at Thursday's reduction in value of 4d per 8lbs. The top figure was 4s 8d per 8lbs. We had a very dull sale for pigs, the prices of which gave way 2d to 4d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	2 6 to 2 10	Pr. coarse woolled	3 8 to 4 2
Second quality	3 0 to 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 4 to 4 10
Prime large oxen	3 8 to 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 to 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small	4 4 to 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	2 8 to 3 0	Large hogs	2 6 to 3 2
Second quality	3 2 to 3 6	Neat sm. porkers	3 4 to 3 10

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Sucking calves, 19s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 15s. to 20s. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 8.

Since our last report, full average supplies of both town and country-killed meat have been on offer in these markets, in very middling condition. Prime beef and mutton are in fair request, at full prices; otherwise the trade rules heavy, at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 6 to 3 0	Small pork	3 8 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 2 to 3 6	Inf. mutton	2 8 to 3 2
Prime large do.	3 8 to 4 4	Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 8
Do. small do.	4 0 to 4 4	Prime ditto	3 10 to 4 6
Large pork	2 6 to 3 6	Veal	3 4 to 4 2

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Nov. 9.

TEA.—The market is very quiet, and prices show no change of importance; a considerable quantity is announced for public sale during the week, and the private contract market is consequently inactive. Stocks on hand at the present time amount to about 66,224,000 against 73,514,000lbs at the same period of last year.

SUGAR.—The tone of the market is steady, but there is very little business, and prices are unaltered. In the refined market the transactions have been to a fair extent and at previous quotations.

COFFEE.—The inquiry for all descriptions has been very limited, and only small quantities have been announced for public sale. Plantation Ceylon continues steady at about former quotations.

RICE.—There has been rather more inquiry, and good qualities of Bengal have been sold at a slight improvement.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 8.—Nothing of importance was done in Irish butter last week. The market was dull and drooping, and prices declined from about 1s to 3s per cwt, according to kind, condition, and quality. Best Dutch bacon in scanty supply, was cleared at 11s to 12s per cwt. Bacon: Simply from a temporary short supply landed, all of fresh, mild cure, and prime, was sold, sizeable at 5s to 5s, intermediate and heavy in proportion. Next arrivals expected on lower terms. No sales worth notice for shipment. Hams and lard as last reported.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 8.—The supplies during the past week, both coastwise and from foreign ports, have continued very moderate. Prices are much the same, with a firmer tendency. This day's quotations are as follows:—York Regents, 8s to 9s; Dunbar, do., 8s to 9s; Scotch, do., 7s to 8s; Essex and Kent, do., 7s to 9s; French Whites, 6s to 6s; Belgian Whites, 6s to 8s.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Little alteration has taken place since our last report. Apples and pears are plentiful. Among the latter are some fine samples of Marie Louise, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Crassane. Lisbon grapes continue to arrive in excellent condition, and hothouse kinds are also abundant. The supply of "soft fruit" is now all but over. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Filberts fetch 26s to 35s per 100lbs. Kent cobs are dearer, and the demand somewhat brisk; prices higher. New oranges have arrived from Madeira. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now over. Greens are plentiful, French beans scarce. Potatoes realise some advance on last week's prices; many are diseased. Green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers

chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 8.—The third series of public sales of foreign and colonial wool, for the present year, commenced on Thursday afternoon. The quantity to be offered during the series will be about 45,000 bales, of which 17,000 are from the Cape of Good Hope. The attendance of buyers, both home and foreign, was large, and the biddings were exceedingly brisk. The competition for the better descriptions of Australian being very active, Sydney wools brought an advance of 1½d to 2d, Capes 1d to 1½d, and the fine descriptions of Port Phillip and Moreton Bay 2d to 2½d per lb compared with the rates realised at the conclusion of the last August sales.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The SPECIAL WONDER of the AGE—MOULDER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT—the RIVAL of the SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, daily at Half-past Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Half-past Seven.

MUSICAL SKETCHES of POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. WILLIAMS and Miss EPPY, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements.

Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years. MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 6 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons	do. 1 16 0	do. 2 14 0	do. 3 0 0	do. 3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	do. 1 7 0	do. 2 0 0	do. 2 4 0	do. 2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	do. 1 7 0	do. 2 0 0	do. 2 4 0	do. 2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons	do. 0 16 0	do. 1 4 0	do. 1 7 0	do. 1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles	do. 0 8 0	do. 0 10 0	do. 0 11 0	do. 0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon	do. 0 7 0	do. 0 10 0	do. 0 11 0	do. 0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	do. 0 6 0	do. 0 10 0	do. 0 12 0	do. 0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon	do. 0 1 0	do. 0 2 0	do. 0 3 0	do. 0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	do. 0 3 0	do. 0 5 0	do. 0 6 0	do. 0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers	do. 1 0 0	do. 1 10 0	do. 1 14 0	do. 1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	do. 0 3 0	do. 0 5 0	do. 0 6 0	do. 0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	do. 0 12 0	do. 0 16 0	do. 0 17 0	do. 0 20 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	do. 0 10 0	do. 0 15 0	do. 0 18 0	do. 0 21 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices. One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	£ 2 4 0	£ 3 6 0	£ 4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
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Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages the are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE CERESIA ANGLICANA; or, ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK,

Discovered and most beneficially prescribed in an extensive practice of fifty years, by JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.

This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders, was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George IV., and died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.

This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently successful in cases of
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Incipient Consumption, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Influenza, Asthma, & Colds, Rheumatic Affections, Liver and Bowel Complaints, Abscess and Tumours, &c.

A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most unequivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will be forwarded, free upon application.

Sold wholesale and retail by Edward Slee and Co., Sole Proprietors, at the Depot, 46, Piccadilly, corner of the Albany, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.; also by most Patent Medicine Vendors and Chemists.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fever is deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

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The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.
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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

CHARLES WATSON, M.D. (Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, and late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of Six Stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—Era.

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"THE NEW AMERICAN DISCOVERY exhibits the absurdity of the English mode of treating such complaints; will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—Evening Sun.

For qualification, vide Diplomas and Medical Directory.

RUPTURES.**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES

for the HAIR, 90, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOLBORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

PINE HEAD OF HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. **GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED** by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR

has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed of a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"47, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square."

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM ADAMS."

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of

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PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

are the only acknowledged specific for Nervous and general Debility. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, colour to the face, speedily invigorate the most shattered constitution, and being absorbed into the blood, and circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. free by post.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London.

City Agents:—E. Constance, 37, Leadenhall-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Watts, 107, Edgware-road; Blades, 52, Edgware-road; Down, Bayswater; and of all Medicine Vendors.—N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.**PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.**

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kerriot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raines and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS

33, LUDGATE-HILL and 110, REGENT-STREET, are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL the Old Established Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

Consultation Gratis.—Established 1804.

And at 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in Town or Country, or direct twenty stamps.

Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments.—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE.

HOWARD'S ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO ENAMEL; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all medicine vendors, price One Shilling.

PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., recommended by the most eminent physicians and surgeons as the best remedy for varicose veins, weak knees, ankles, &c., also a light stocking for summer wear, very efficient. Price 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. thread; 9s., 13s., 16s. silk each.—Pratt, Surgical Instrument Maker, 420, Oxford-street, twenty doors from Tottenham-court-road.

READ THIS! CAUTION! CAUTION!**THE Greatest Blessing and Comfort to House-**

keepers is HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing without Rubbing. Purchasers should inquire for "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder;" insist upon having "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder;" and see before leaving the Shop that they are supplied with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." It is the Cheapest, the Easiest, the Safest, the most Efficacious and the most Agreeable Washing Preparation ever invented; and no other article can ever take its place in the Laundry for real excellence, economy, and expedition. It supersedes Soap, Soda, Potash, and contains neither Lime, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever, but is perfectly harmless to the hands as well as to the most delicate fabric. You may use it for washing anything and everything. Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers everywhere, in Penny Packets. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, "Osborne Starch" Works, 139, Goswell-street, E.C.—More Agents Wanted.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Spleen, &c.

Price 2d. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages:

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Without Pills, Purgatives, or medicines of any kind, and without expense, by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies; adapted to the general reader.

Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shortland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, and many thousand other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

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